بِشِمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ LQ Mississauga

Madinah Book 2 Notes (v. 11)

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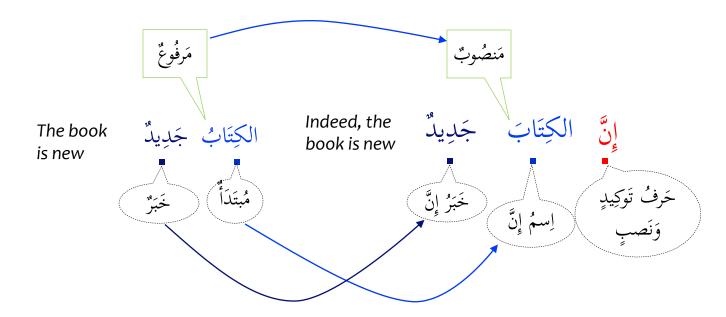
Revision History

Date	Ver	Author	Revision Comments
Apr. 26, 2013	1	Zahid Naeem	Created from Part 6 of the original notes.
May 16, 2013	2	Zahid Naeem	Added pages for past tense verb.
Oct. 06, 2013	3	Zahid Naeem	Added pages for the present and future tense verb
Nov. 03, 2013	4	Zahid Naeem	Added pages for masdar and imperative verb
Feb. 15, 2014	5	Zahid Naeem	Added pages for moods of verbs and weak letter verbs
Aug. 31, 2014	6	Zahid Naeem	Corrected some mistakes on mithal verb (وقف) conjugation
Sep. 4, 2015	7	Zahid Naeem	Corrected a mistake in the page for ذو
Mar. 25, 2018	8	Zahid Naeem	Corrected a mistake for ajwaf verb (قال) conjugation, added a page for "Who asked who" under past tense verb
Sep. 22, 2018	9	Zahid Naeem	Added new slides for analysis of present tense verb, particles which change the moods and references from the Qur'an. Also changed the page size to 16 x 9 aspect ratio.
Sep. 23, 2018	10	Zahid Naeem	Corrected some mistakes in the analysis of present tense verb and the slide on lam of justification.
Nov. 16, 2018	11	Zahid Naeem	Updated and new Qur'anic references. New page for مضعّف.

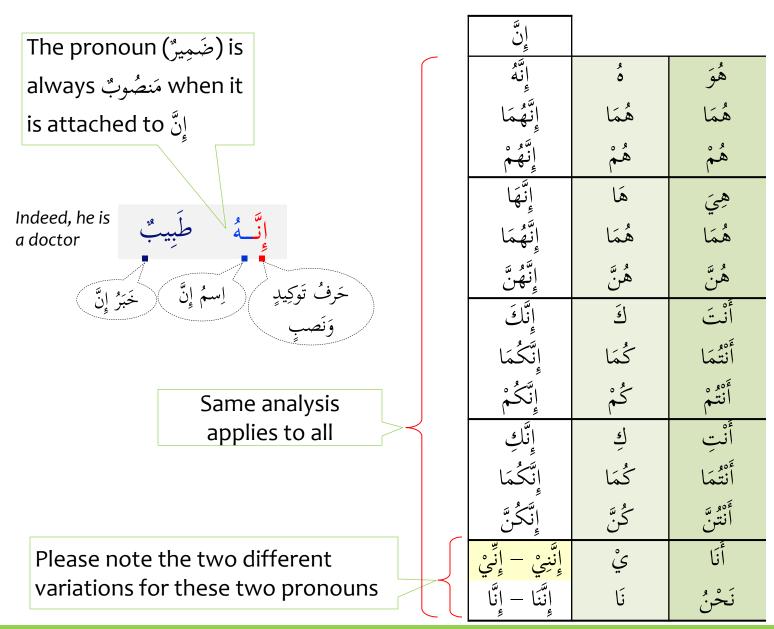
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إِنَّ (حَرِفُ تَوكِيدٍ وَنَصبٍ) Particle of Emphasis and Accusative Case

- has many meanings, e.g. indeed, verily, truly, surely, ... |
- It is only used in a nominal sentence (الجُملَةُ الإسمِيَّةُ)
- It is a particle of emphasis
- It makes the subject (مُبتَدَأً) of the sentence accusative
- The analysis of the nominal sentence changes as follows, when it contains إنَّ



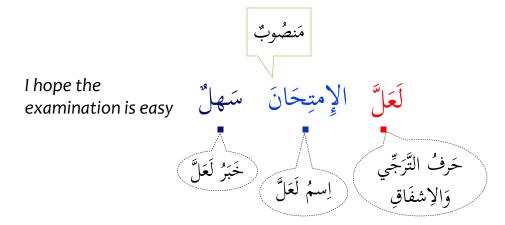
(ضَمَائِرٌ مُتَّصِلَةٌ) with Attached Pronouns إِنَّ



(أَخَوَاتُ إِنَّ) إِنَّ Sisters of

Following words are called "Sisters of "إِنَّ because grammatically they act like مَنصُوبٌ i.e. they make the noun following them مَنصُوبٌ

I hope, I fear	لَعَلَّ
Would that, I wish, if only	لَيتَ
As if, as though	كَأَنَّ
But, on the other hand, however	لَكِنَّ
That	أَنَّ

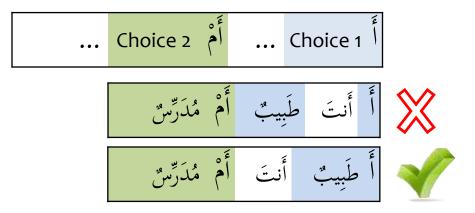


أمْ - "Interrogative "Or" -

• means "or" and is used in an interrogative sentence.

Is this a masjid or a house?	أُمَسجِدُ هَذَا أَمْ بَيتُ؟
Are you from Germany or France?	أَمِنْ أَلْمَانِيَا أَنْتَ أَمْ مِنْ فَرَنْسَا؟

This construction requires that nothing comes between أم and the first choice and between أم and the second choice



• In a non-interrogative sentence, أَوْ is used for 'or'

المُدَرِّسَ أَوْ اَلمُدِيرَ المُعتُ المُدَرِّسَ أَوْ اَلمُدِيرَ المُعتُ المُدَرِّسَ أَوْ اَلمُدِيرَ

أ... أخ... أخ... Qur'anic References for

الواقعة

أَأْنتُمْ تَخْلُقُونَهُ أَمْ نَحْنُ الْخَالِقُونَ ٥

Is it you who creates it, or are We the Creator? (56:59)

الواقعة

أَأْنتُمْ تَزْرَعُونَهُ أَمْ خَيْنُ الزَّارِعُونَ ١

Is it you who makes it grow, or are We the grower? (56:64)

الواقعة

أَأْنتُمْ أَنزَلْتُمُوهُ مِنَ الْمُزْنِ أَمْ خَيْنُ الْمُنزِلُونَ ١

Is it you who brought it down from the clouds, or is it We who bring it down? (56:69)

الواقعة

أَأْنتُمْ أَنشَأْتُمْ شَجَرَتَهَا أَمْ نَحْنُ الْمُنشِئُونَ ١

Is it you who produced its tree, or are We the producer? (56:72)

الزخرف

وَقَالُوا أَآلِهَتُنَا خَيْرٌ أَمْ هُوَ ... ٥

And they said, "Are your gods better, or is he?" ... (43:58)

الفرقان

قُلْ أَذَالِكَ خَيْرٌ أَمْ جَنَّةُ الْخُلْدِ الَّتِي وُعِدَ الْمُتَّقُونَ ... ١

Say, "Is that better or the Garden of Eternity which is promised to the righteous? ... (25:15)

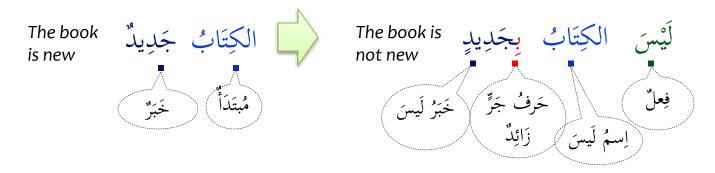
ص

قَالَ يَا إِبْلِيسُ مَا مَنَعَكَ أَن تَسْجُدَ لِمَا خَلَقْتُ بِيَدَى اللَّهَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْتُ فِي الْعَالِينَ الْعَالِينَ الْعَالِينَ الْعَالِينَ الْعَالِينَ الْعَالِينَ الْعَالِينَ الْعَالِينَ الْعَالِينَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْعَالِينَ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّلْمُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ

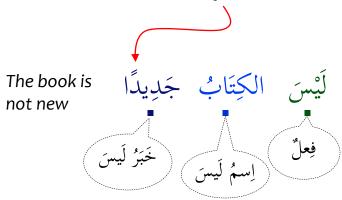
[Allah] said, "O Iblees, what prevented you from prostrating to that which I created with My hands? Were you arrogant [then], or were you [already] among the haughty?" (38:75)

"is not" – کیس ا

- "is verb meaning "is not" لَيْسَ
- It requires a إسم and a خَبَرٌ to complete the meaning. It is used in a sentence as follows:



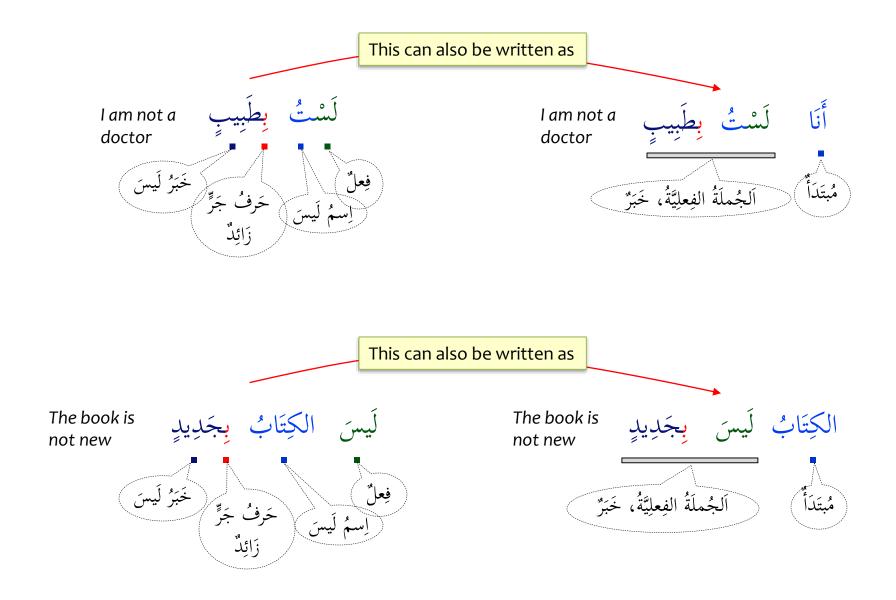
- 📮 نَبَرُ لَيسَ usually takes an extra جَبَرُ لَيسَ as seen in the above example; بِجَدِيدٍ
- .مَنصُوبٌ can also be without a ... In this case, it will be خَبَرُ لَيسَ



لَيسَ Conjugation for

			فَاعِلْ	Suffix	
the هُنَّ Starting with	لَيْسَ	ذُهَبَ	مُستَتِرُ		هُوَ
سُكُونٌ gets a لَ كَلِمَةٌ	لَيْسَا	ذَهَبَا	Î	ĵ	هُمَا
	لَيْسُوْا	ذَهَبُوْا	وْ	ا ۋا	هُمْ
ن + ن النس + ن	لَيْسَتْ	ذَهَبَتْ	مُستَتِرْ	تْ	هِيَ
لَيْسْنَ ﴿	لَيْسَتَا	ۮؘۿؘؠؘؾۘٵ۠	Î	تَا	هُمَا
لَسْرِيَ لَكُ	(لَسْنَ	ۮؘۿڹڹؘ	نَ	نَ	ۿؙڛۜ
	لَسْتَ	ذَهَبْتَ	ت	ت	أنت
,سُكُونٌ already had ع كَلِمَةٌ Since	لَسْتُمَا	ذَهَبْتُمَا	تُمَا	تُمَا	أُنتُمَا
the) إِلتِقَاءُ السَّاكِنينِ this results in)	لَسْتُمْ	ذَهَبْتُمْ	تُمْ	ا تُم	أنتم أنتم
meeting of the two sukûn).	لَسْتِ	ۮؘۿڹ۠ؾؚ	تِ	تِ	أنتِ
This is not permissible in Arabic, so the week letter ω is	لَسْتُمَا	ذَهَبْتُمَا	تُمَا	تُمَا	أُنْتُمَا
dropped	لَسْتُنَّ	ۮؘۿڹؾؙڹۜ	^ه ُ سَ	تُنْ	أُنتُنَّ أُنتُنَّ
This change applies to this	لَسْتُ	ۮؘۿڹ۠ؾؙ	تُ	تُ	أَنَا
group	لَسْنَا	ۮؘۿڹٛڹٵ	نَا	نَا	نَحْنُ

لَيْسَ More on



لَيسَ Qur'anic References for

آل عمران

لَيْسُوا سَوَاءً مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ أُمَّةً قَايِمَةً يَتْلُونَ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ آنَاءَ اللَّيْل وَهُمْ يَسْجُدُونَ ﴿

They are not [all] the same; among the People of the Scripture is a community standing [in obedience], reciting the verses of Allah during periods of the night and prostrating [in prayer]. (3:113)

الأعراف

... أَلَسْتُ بِرَبِّكُمْ قَالُوا بَلَى شَهِدْنَا ... شَ

... "Am I not your Lord?" They said, "Yes, we have testified." ... (7:172)

الواقعة

يَا نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَأَحَدٍ مِّنَ النِّسَاءِ ... ٣

O wives of the Prophet, you are not like anyone among women... (33:32)

هود

... أُلَيْسَ الصُّبْحُ بِقَرِيبٍ ١

... Is not the morning near?" (11:81)

العنكبوت

وَيَقُولُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَسْتَ مُرْسَلًا ... ٣

And those who have disbelieved say, "You are not a messenger." ... (13:43)

القيامة

... أُلَيْسَ ذَالِكَ بِقَادِرٍ عَلَىٰ أَن يُحْيِيَ الْمَوْتَىٰ ١

... Is not that [Creator] Able to give life to the dead? (75:40)

الغاشية

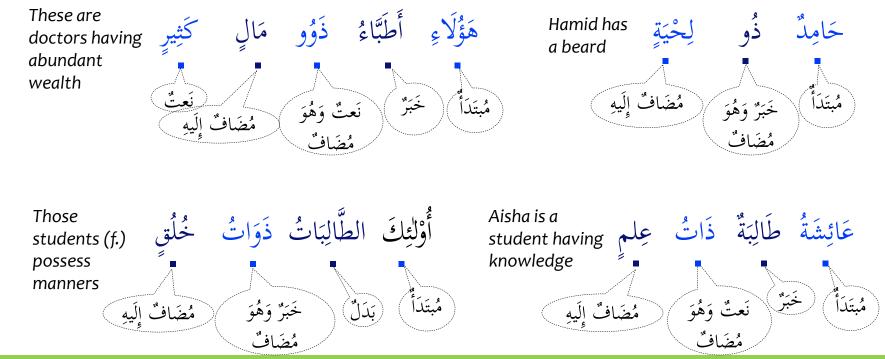
لَسْتَ عَلَيْهِم بِمُصَيْطِرٍ ١

You are not a watcher over them (88:22)

نُو "Having" or "Possessing" ذُو

- مُضَافٌ إِلَيهِ is always ، مُضَافٌ , so the word following it is ذُو
- and مَنصُوبٌ and مَجرُورٌ form, we will learn the مَخوُوعٌ is ذُو form, we will learn the
- and its other variations) can play different وُو (and its other variations) can play different functions in a sentence. Here are some examples:

جُمْعٌ	مُفْرَدُ	
ذَوُو	ذُو	مُذَكَّرٌ
ذَوَاتُ	ذَاتُ	مُؤُنثُ



ذُو وَذَاتُ Qur'anic References for

فصلت

إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَذُو مَغْفِرَةٍ وَذُو عِقَابٍ أَلِيمٍ ١

Indeed, your Lord is a possessor of forgiveness and a possessor of painful penalty. (41:43)

الرحمن

فِيهَا فَاكِهَةً وَالنَّخْلُ ذَاتُ الْأَكْمَامِ ١

Therein is fruit and palm trees having sheaths [of dates] (55:11)

الرحمن

وَيَبْقَىٰ وَجْهُ رَبِّكَ ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ ١

And there will remain the Face of your Lord, Owner of Majesty and Honor. (55:27)

المسد

سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ٣

He will [enter to] burn in a Fire of [blazing] flame (111:3)

البقرة

... وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ ١

... and Allah is the possessor of great bounty (2:105)

الكهف

وَرَبُّكَ الْغَفُورُ ذُو الرَّحْمَةِ ... ١

And thy Lord is the Forgiver, Owner of mercy (18:58)

ص

كَذَّبَتْ قَبْلَهُمْ قَوْمُ نُوحٍ وَعَادٌ وَفِرْعَوْنُ ذُو الْأُوْتَادِ ١

The people of Noah denied before them, and [the tribe of] 'Aad and Pharaoh, the owner of stakes (38:12)

الذاريات

إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الرَّزَّاقُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينُ ٥

Indeed, it is Allah who is the [continual] Provider, the firm possessor of strength. (51:58)

رَسْمُ التَّفْضِيل Comparative & Superlative degrees

Both comparative and superlative degrees in Arabic use the same word, which is on the pattern of أُفَعَلُ (Diptote). It is the same for singular and plural.

Adjec	tive	Comparative		Superlative	
Tall	طَوِيلٌ	Taller	أطوَلُ	Tallest	أُطوَلُ
Small	صَغِيرٌ	Smaller	أُصغَرُ	Smallest	أُصغَرُ
Beautiful	جَمِيلٌ	More beautiful	أُجمَلُ	Most beautiful	أُجمَلُ
Good	حَسَنُ	Better	أُحسَنُ	Best	أُحسَنُ

If مِن, the اسْمُ التَّفضِيلِ, the latter will be translated as "than", e.g. حَامِدٌ أَطوَلُ مِن بِلَالٍ (Hamid is taller than Bilal)

الشمُ التَّفضِيلِ is followed by a noun in genitive case (مَجرُورٌ), than it is to be translated as superlative degree, e.g. كامِدٌ أَطوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي الفَصلِ (Hamid is the tallest student in the class)

اِسْمُ التَّفْضِيلِ Qur'anic References for

لقمان

... إِنَّ أَنكَرَ الْأَصْوَاتِ لَصَوْتُ الْخَمِيرِ ١

... indeed, the most disagreeable of sounds is the voice of donkeys." (31:19)

الأعلى

سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأُعْلَى ١

Exalt the name of your Lord, the Most High, (87:1)

الكهف

وَكَانَ لَهُ ثَمَرٌ فَقَالَ لِصَاحِبِهِ وَهُوَ يُحَاوِرُهُ أَنَا أَكْثَرُ مِنكَ مَالًا وَأَعَزُ نَفَرًا ١

And he had fruit, so he said to his companion while he was conversing with him, "I am greater than you in wealth and mightier in [numbers of] men." (18:34)

غافر

لَخَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ أَكْبَرُ مِنْ خَلْقِ النَّاسِ وَلَـٰكِنَّ أَكْبَرُ مِنْ خَلْقِ النَّاسِ وَلَـٰكِنَّ أَكْبَرُ مِنْ خَلْقِ النَّاسِ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ١

The creation of the heavens and earth is greater than the creation of mankind, but most of the people do not know. (40:57)

البقرة

يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ قُلْ فِيهِمَا إِثْمُ كَبِيرٌ وَمَنَافِعُ لِلنَّاسِ وَإِثْمُهُمَا أَحْبَرُ مِن نَّفْعِهِمَا ... شَ

They ask you about wine and gambling. Say, "In them is great sin and [yet, some] benefit for people. But their sin is greater than their benefit." ... (2:219)

البقرة

وَلَتَجِدَنَّهُمْ أَحْرَصَ النَّاسِ عَلَىٰ حَيَاةٍ وَمِنَ الَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا ... ١

And you will surely find them the most greedy of people for life - [even] more than those who associate others with Allah...(2:96)

Numbers 11 – 19

- The عَدَدٌ is a مُرَكَّبُ is a عَدَدٌ (compound word),
 made up of two parts
- Both parts of the compound word are مُبنِيٌّ (indeclinable).
 - o Exception to this rule are إثنَتَا and إثنَتَا In genetive and accusative cases, they become إثْنَتَىْ and إثْنَتَىْ.

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ		
تَمييزُ	Part 2	Part 1	
\sim			

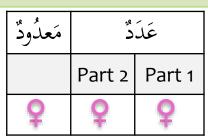
 The مَعدُودٌ is always singular and mansub. This is called

مُزَكَّرٌ مَعدُودٌ	مُؤَنَّتُ مَعدُودٌ
أُحَدَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
إثنًا عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	إِثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
أُرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	خَمْسَ عَشْرَةً طَالِبَةً
سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	سِتَّ عَشْرَةً طَالِبَةً
سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	سَبْعَ عَشْرَةً طَالِبَةً
ثَمَانِيَةً عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	ثَمَانِيْ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً

Gender for Numbers 11 – 19

Numbers 11 - 12

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ		
	Part 2	Part 1	
ď	ď	ď	



Both parts of the compound word agree
 with the gender of the مَعدُودٌ

Numbers 13 - 19

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ		
	Part 2	Part 1	
o	o	P	

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ			
	Part 2	Part 1		
9	P	ď		

- Part 1 of the compound word is opposite in gender than that of the مَعدُودٌ
- مَعدُودٌ Part 2 agrees with the gender of the

	مُزَكَّرُ مَعدُودٌ	مُؤَنَّتُ مَعدُودٌ
	أَحَدَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	إثنًا عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	إثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
_	ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	أُرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	أُرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	خَمْسَةً عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	سِتَّ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً
	ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	ثَمَانِيْ عَشْرَةً طَالِبَةً
	تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا	تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ طَالِبَةً

Twenty/Twenty - 20/20

عَدَدٌ

- The عَدَدٌ is on the same pattern as sound masculine plural (جَمعٌ مُزَكَّرٌ سَالِمٌ),
 e.g. مُسلِمُونَ، صَابِرُونَ
- It has the same form for both masculine and feminine مَعدُودٌ

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ
Q	9

مَعدُودٌ	عَدَدٌ
Q.	o

مَعدُودٌ

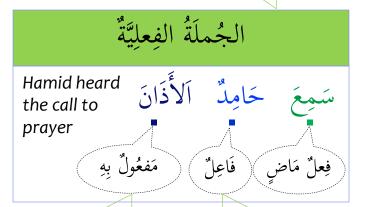
is always singular and مَعدُودٌ The مَعدُودٌ is always singular and mansub, i.e. it is تَمْيِيْزٌ This is true for مَعدُودٌ from numbers 11 to 99.

مُزَكَّرُ مَعدُودٌ	مُؤَنَّتُ مَعدُودٌ
عِشرُونَ طَالِبًا	عِشرُونَ طَالِبَةً

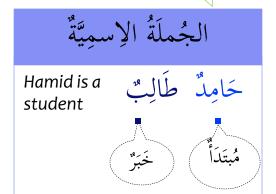
الجُملةُ الفِعلِيَّةُ – The Verbal Sentence



مَفعُولٌ بهِ and فَاعِلٌ، فِعلٌ and



- Starts with a noun
- خَبَرٌ and مُبتَدأً Contains



مِفَعُولٌ بِهِ (Object): Target of the action.

منصُوبٌ It is always

افَاعِلُ (Subject): Doer of the action.

المَرفُوعٌ It is always

الفِعلُ المَاضِي- Conjugation of the Past Tense Verb

In Arabic verbs, the doer of the action (الفَاعِلُ), is always present in the sentence, either as an attached pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ) or in a hidden form (مُستَتِرٌ).

ذَهَبَ	He went
ذَهَبَاْ	They (2) went
ذَهَبُوْا	They (pl) went
ۮؘۿؘڹؾٛ	She went
ذَهَبَتَاْ	They (2 f) went
ۮؘۿڹڹؘ	They (pl f) went
ۮؘۿڹ۠ؾؘ	You went
ذَهَبْتُمَا	You (2) went
ذَهَبْتُم	You (pl) went
ۮؘۿڹ۠ؾؚ	You (f) went
ذَهَبْتُمَا	You (2 f) went
ۮؘۿڹؾؙۜ	You (pl f) went
ۮؘۿڹٮؙٛ	I went
ذَهَبْنَا	We went

Hidden مُسْتَتِرٌ Alif of dual اللهُ المُثَنَّى Alif of dual اللهُ الله

Out of the fourteen forms, in 12 forms the فَاعِل (the doer of action) is an attached pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ). Only in two forms, i.e., هُوَ and هِيَ the فَاعِل can be hidden or it can come after the verb in the sentence.

أَخَذُوْا It 'protects' verbs like . ذَهَبُ وَا in أَلِفُ الوِقَايَةِ It 'protects' verbs like . (they took) where the و is not joined to the body of the verb and therefore may be mistaken for the conjunction و meaning 'and'.

The Subject – الفَاعِلُ

In a verbal sentence, الفَاعِلُ (subject) can come in one of the following three ways: is hidden ضَمِيرٌ مُستَتِرٌ (Hidden pronoun) – In these two forms ضَمِيرٌ مُستَتِرٌ ذَهَنتْ She went ذَهَبَ He went هِيَ Attached pronoun – nominative case): In these twelve) ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ مَرْفُوعٌ ۖ forms الفَاعِلُ is an attached pronoun, as shown with the highlight, e.g. They went أنتَ Separate noun – الفَاعِلُ can come as a separate noun. This noun will always . e.g. مَرفُوعٌ be ذَهَبَ حَامِلٌ Hâmid went ذَهَبَتْ زَيِنَبُ Hâmid went In this case, the hidden pronoun, he (or she) is to be omitted. The above أنتُرسَّ cannot be translated as Hâmid he went or Zainab she went Also for الفَاعِلُ to come as a separate noun, the form of verb will always . أَنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ مِن only. We will learn more about it later, هِيَ only. We will learn more هُوَ

المَفعُولُ بِهِ – The Object

In a verbal sentence, الْمَفْعُولُ بِهِ (object) can come in one of the following two ways:

Separate noun – المَفْعُولُ بِهِ can come as a separate noun. This noun will always be المَفْعُولُ بِهِ . e.g.

Hâmid asked Bilal المَفْعُولُ بِهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عُولُ بِهِ اللهُ اللهُ عَامِدٌ بِلَالًا اللهُ الله

(مَنصُوبٌ) (Attached pronoun – Accusative case): A (مَنصُوبٌ) attached to a verb, will always be مَقْعُولٌ بِهِ for that verb.

Hâmid asked him مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ مُأَلَّهُ حَامِدٌ

ضَمِيرٌ مُتَّصِلٌ Two types of

- مَنْصُوبٌ or مَجْرُورٌ Either
- Can be attached to a noun, verb or particle. Following table shows, the function and the case of these pronouns, when they are attached to different parts of speech.

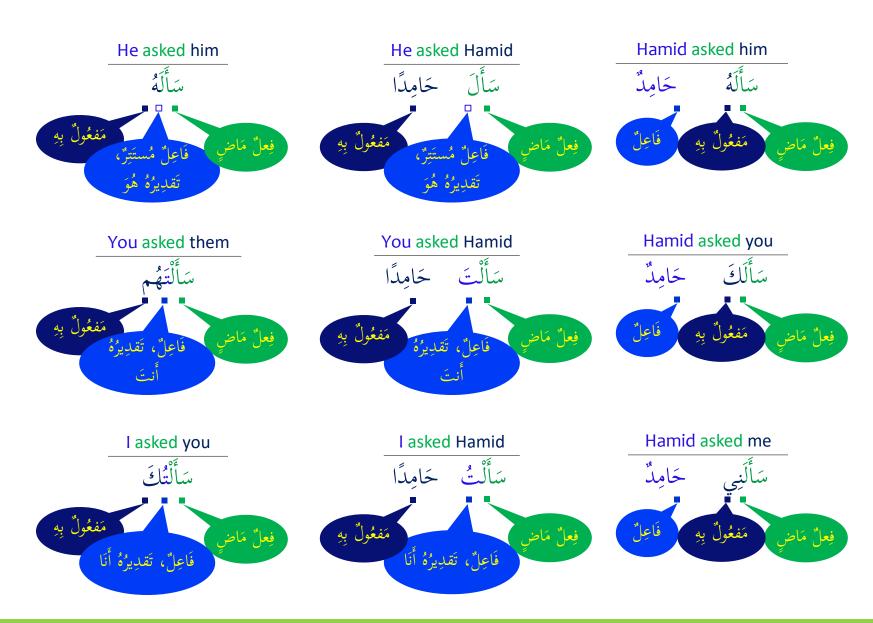
Attached to	Function	Case
Noun	مُضَافُ إِلَيهِ	مَجْرُورٌ
Verb	مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ	مَنْصُوبٌ
Preposition	اِسْمٌ مَجْرُورٌ	مَجْرُورٌ
Particle, e.g. پُّ and its sisters	اِسْمُ	مَنْصُوبٌ

	1 1	
я О		[]
هُمَا		1
هُمْ		ا ۋ []
هَا		[]
هُمَا		1
هُن		ن
<u>ف</u>		تَ
كُمَا		تُمَا
هُمْ الْهُ هُمْ الْهُ هُمْ الْهُ هُمْ الْهُ هُمْ الْهُ هُمْ الْهُ هُمُ الْهُ هُمُ الْهُ هُمُ الْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّا اللَّاللَّا اللَّلَّ الللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّاللَّ اللَّا اللَّاللَّا اللَّلَّا الللَّا		ن تُ مَا تُلْقِيدُ مِنْ مَا تُلْقِيدُ مِنْ مَا تُلْقِيدُ مِنْ مَا تُلْقِيدُ مِنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُ
خ		تِ
كُمَا		تُمَا
ػؙڹۜ		ءُ تـن
ي		تُ
1;		نَا

- مَرفُوع Always
- Can only be attached to a past tense verb
- These function as الفَاعِلُ for the verb
 - When these pronouns are attached to some verbs, e.g., رُيسَ, they are referred to as إِسْمٌ of that verb.

ضَمِيرٌ مُستَتِرٌ = []

Who asked who?

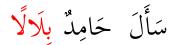


Transitive vs. Intransitive Verb

(الفِعلُ المُتَعَدِّي) Transitive Verb

A transitive verb requires one or more مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ to complete the meaning of the verbal sentence. E.g.

Hâmid asked Bilal



(الفِعلُ اللَّازِمُ) Intransitive Verb

An intransitive verb does not require a مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ to complete the meaning of the verbal sentence. E.g.

ذَهَبَ حَامِدٌ Hâmid went

One easy way to tell if a verb is transitive or intransitive is to ask if one or both of the following questions is meaningful for that verb.

- 1. What was the action performed on?
- 2. Who was the action performed on?

If either of the above two questions is a valid question for the verb, then it is a transitive verb, otherwise it is an intransitive verb.

Here are more examples:

Hâmid drank water أَلْمَاءً المَاءً Hâmid heard the call to مَامِعٌ حَامِدٌ الأَذَانَ Hâmid heard the call to prayer

Transitive Verb (الفِعلُ المُتَعَدِّي)

Hâmid left خَرَجَ حَامِدٌ

Hâmid sat جَلَسَ حَامِدٌ

Intransitive Verb (الفِعلُ اللَّازِمُ)

الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ – Present & Future Tense Verb

Present & Future Tense Verb الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ

- particle) حَرفُ المُضَارَعَةِ A letter, called of mudâri') is prefixed to the verb. It can be one of the four letters, ي ت أ ن
 - He is writing
 - He writes
 - He will write

يَكْتُبُ

فعلٌ مُضَارِعٌ conveys an incomplete action. The action can be on-going in the present or it can be a future action. It is also referred to as imperfect tense.

Past Tense Verb الفِعلُ المَاضِيُ

He wrote - كَتَبَ

iconveys a completed action. It is also referred to as perfect tense.

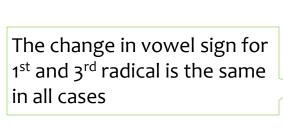
الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ VS. الفِعلُ المَاضِيُ Examples of

Present & Future Tense Verb الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ	Past Tense Verb الفِعلُ المَاضِيُ
 He is killing He kills He will kill 	= He killed
 He is sitting He sits He will sit 	He sat - جَلَسَ
■ He is going ■ He goes ■ He will go	He went ﴿ فَهُبَ
 He is drinking He drinks He will drink 	He drank • شُرِبَ
 It is increasing It increases It will increase 	It increased • کثُر

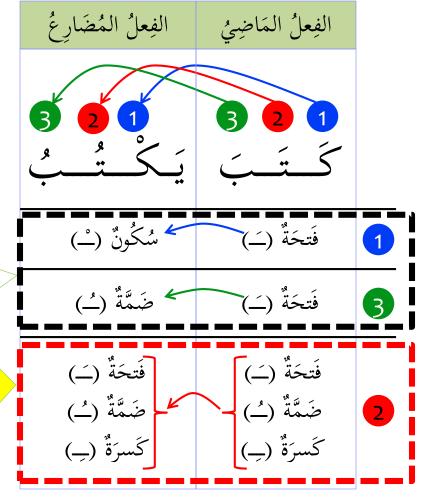
الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ to الفِعلُ المَاضِيُ Changes in Vowels from

الفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ	الفِعلُ المَاضِيُ
يَكْتُبُ	كَتَبَ
يَقْتُلُ	قَتَلَ
يَجْلِسُ	جَلَسَ
يَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبَ
يَشْرَبُ	شُرِبَ
يَكْثُرُ	كَثُرَ

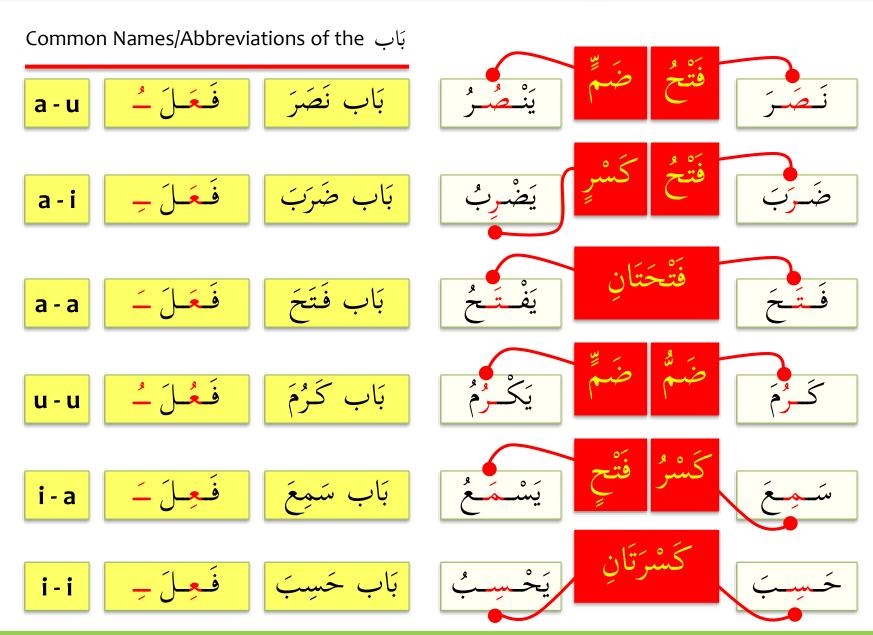
Looking at the examples on the left, notice the changes in the vowel signs of 1st, 2nd and 3rd radicals from المُضَارِع to المُضَارِع to



The change in vowel sign for the 2nd radical is different in different verbs. According to this change of vowel on the 2nd radical, verbs are classified into six groups.

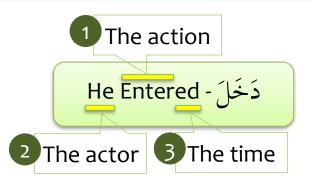


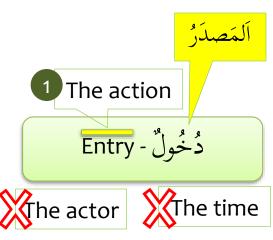
الفِعْلُ الثَّلَاثِيُّ المُجَرَّدُ of (بَابِ.six Groups (i.e. الفِعْلُ الثَّلَاثِيُّ المُجَرَّدُ



آلمَصدَرُ - The Verbal Noun

- An Arabic verb contains three pieces of information
- 1. The action
- 2. The actor
- 3. The time (past, present or future)
- The verbal noun (اَلْمَصِدَرُ) is a noun which originates from the verb. It contains the action but has no actor or time information.
- Since it is a noun:
 - It declines like a noun
 - It gets the tanwin, when it is indefinite
- It gets the definite article ال, when it is definite
- It is also called the Original, the Infinitive or the Gerund
- Sometimes there are multiple verbal nouns for a given verb





More on The Verbal Noun – اَلْمُصِدَرُ

• For three letter verbs, there is no single pattern to create a verbal noun from a verb. Here are some examples



فِعلُ أُمر – Imperative Verb



- Imperative Verb (فِعلُ أُمرِ) signifies a <u>command</u> or a <u>request</u>
- It is derived from فِعلٌ مُضَارِعٌ
- " المُخَاطَبُ is only used for 2nd person (المُخَاطَبُ)
 - To command or request 3rd person or 1st person plural, لَامُ الأُمرِ is used. We will learn it later, إن شاء الله.

فِعلُ أُمرِ How to Construct

- فِعِلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Start with the appropriate second person
- حَرِفُ المُضَارَعَةِ Remove the
- Make the verb مَجزُومٌ . Keep in mind the 3 categories
 1) 5 in your pocket, 2) ن comes ن goes, 3)

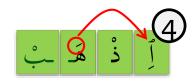
The resulting word cannot be pronounced as it starts with a شُكُونٌ .

To overcome this, prefix a هَمزَةُ الوَصَلِ to the verb. The vowel sign on the هَمزَةُ الوَصَلِ is determined based on the vowel sign of the , ع كَلِمَةٌ , as follows.

هَمزَةُ الوَصَلِ	ع كَلِمَةٌ
-	<u>~</u>
-	7
9	<u>.</u>

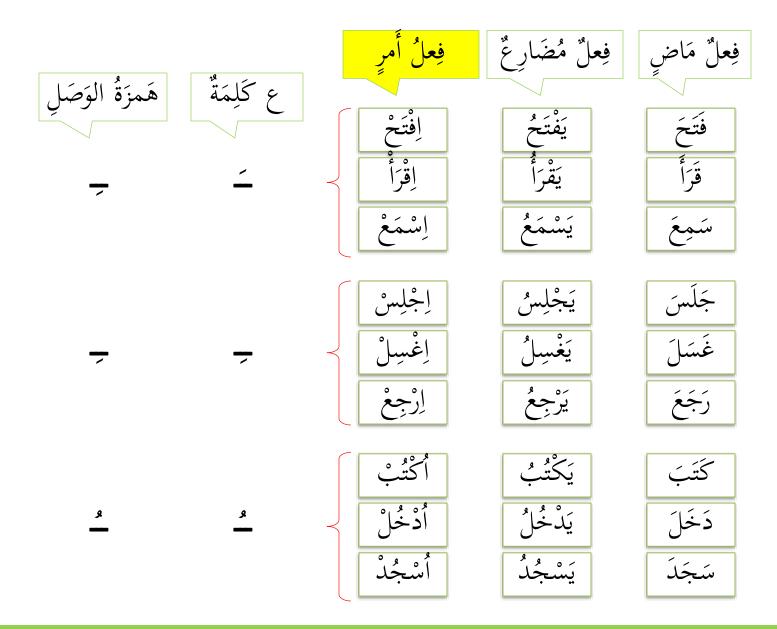








فِعلُ أُمرِ Examples of



Uses of 6

 Used for negation in nominal as well as verbal sentences مَا عِندِي قَلَمٌ مَا النَّافِيَةُ مَا النَّافِيَةُ مَا أَكَلتُ شَيئاً مَا أَكَلتُ شَيئاً مَا نَسمَعُ الأَّخبَا

 Means "what" for the purpose of asking a question

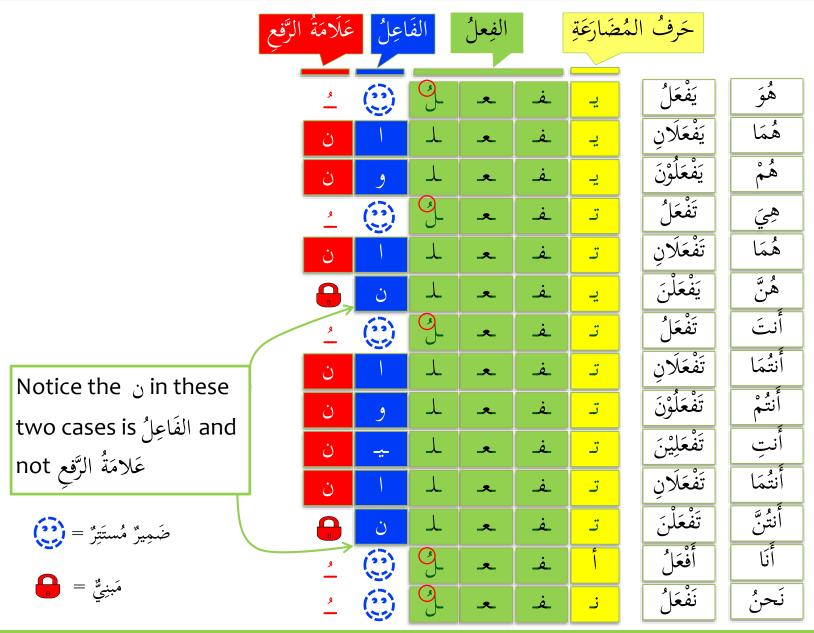
 Means "what" or "that which" as a conjunctive noun مَا المَوصُولَةُ مَا Relative

There are other uses of ما, which will be described later, inshaAllah

Examples from Quran – 6

And he entered his garden while he was unjust to himself. He said, "I do not think that this will perish - ever. (18:35)	وَدَخَلَ جَنَّتَهُ وَهُوَ ظَالِمٌ لِنَفْسِهِ عَالَ مَا أَظُنُّ أَن تَبِيدَ هَلْدِهِ آبَدًا ﴿الكهف:٣٥﴾	مَا النَّافِيَةُ
And it (the Qur'an) is not the word of a devil, expelled [from the heavens]. (81:25)	وَمَا هُوَ بِقَوْلِ شَيْطَانٍ رَجِيمٍ ﴿التَكُوير:٢٥﴾	
"What has brought you into hell-fire?" (74:42)	مًا سَلَكَكُمْ فِي سَقَرَ ﴿المدثر:٤٢﴾	ه ر
What is [the matter] with you that you do not attribute to Allah [due] grandeur. (71:13)	مَا سَلَكَكُمْ فِي سَقَرَ ﴿المدثر:٤٢﴾ مَا لَكُمْ لَا تَرْجُونَ لِلَّهِ وَقَارًا ﴿انوح:١٣﴾	مَا الإِستَفهَامِيَّةُ
A soul will [then] know what it has brought [with it] (81:14)	عَلِمَتْ نَفْسٌ مَا أَحْضَرَتْ ﴿التَكُويرِ:١٤﴾	
O you who have believed, why do you say what you do not do? (61:2)	يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ ﴿الصف:٢﴾	مًا المَوصُولَةُ

الفِعلُ ٱلمُضَارِعُ Anatomy of



Moods of Verbs

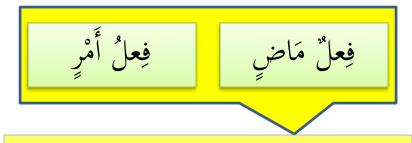


مُعْرَبُ Declinable

Similar to how nouns decline (مُحَمَّدُ ، مُحَمَّدُ ، مُحَمَّدُ ، مُحَمَّدُ ، مُحَمَّدُ ، مُحَمَّد ، مُحَمَّد ، مُحَمَّد ، مُحَمَّد ، also declines, i.e., it changes its form under certain conditions. It has three kinds of moods.

- يَذْهَبُ ,.default mood) e.g.) مَرفُوعٌ
- يَذْهَبَ e.g., مَنْصُوبٌ
- يَذْهَبْ ,.e.g مَجْزُومٌ 3.

What changes the mood from مَرفُوع to is discussed later.



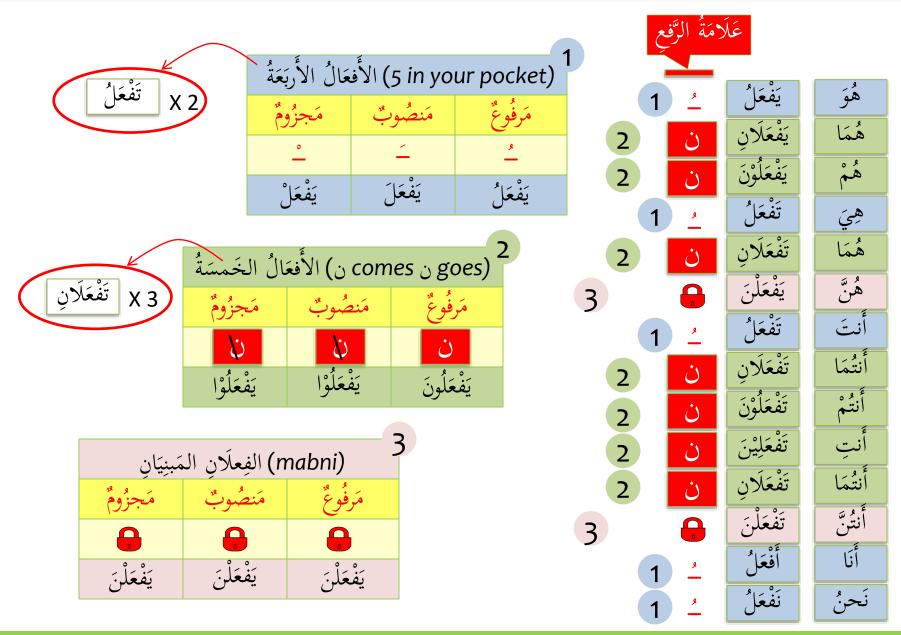
مَبْنِيٌّ Fixed

No change takes place in فِعلُ مَاضِ or فِعلُ أُمرٍ or فِعلُ أُمرٍ or فِعلُ مَاضٍ regardless of anything in the sentence. For example, ذَهَبَ will always stay as نَهَبَ with no change to its spelling regardless of what is before or after it. Similarly اِذْهَبُ will always stay اِذْهَبُ This is true for all fourteen forms for the past tense and six forms for the imperative verb.

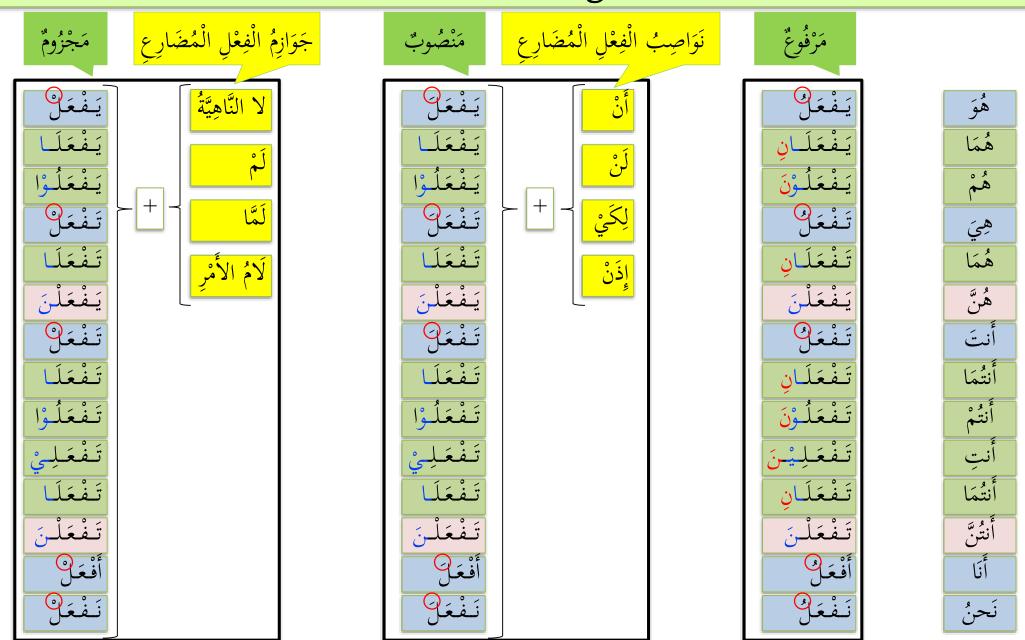
(مَرْفُوعٌ، مَنْصُوبٌ، مَجْزُومٌ) - ٱلفِعلُ ٱلمُضَارِعُ Three Moods of



(مَرْفُوعٌ، مَنْصُوبٌ، مَجْزُومٌ) – ٱلفِعلُ ٱلمُضَارِعُ Three Moods of



Particles Which Change the Mood



نَوَاصِبُ الفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ

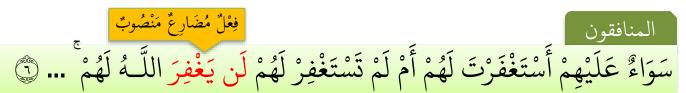
مَنْصُوبٌ to فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ to مَنْصُوبٌ to مَضَارِعٌ Following four particles change the mood of

نِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ

آل عمران عمران عمران عمران عمران

وَمَا كَانَ لِنَفْسٍ أَن تَمُوتَ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ كِتَابًا مُّؤَجَّلًا ... @

And it is not [possible] for one to die except by permission of Allah at a decree determined (3:145)



It is all the same for them whether you ask forgiveness for them or do not ask forgiveness for them; never will Allah forgive them. (63:6)



And Allah created you; then He will take you in death. And among you is he who is reversed to the most decrepit [old] age so that he will not know, after [having had] knowledge, a thing. (16:70)

The bell is about to ring ... In that case, we will start the new lesson tomorrow





"not" (for future)



"so that"



"in that case"

لَامُ التَّعْلِيلِ وَأَنْ مُضْمَرَةٌ – أَنْ Lam of Justification and the Implied



This is a proclamation for all mankind that they may be warned by it, and that they may know that their God is none but the One True God, and that men of understanding may take heed. (14:52)

means "so that", "in order to", and it is used to provide a justification or an explanation about something

مَنْصُوبٌ mood. The reason for the مَنْصُوبٌ which is in مَنْصُوبٌ mood. The reason for the مَنْصُوبٌ mood is actually an implied مَنْصُوبٌ, which is in مَنْصُوبٌ, which is in مَنْصُوبٌ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ which is in مَنْصُوبٌ, which as we know is among the

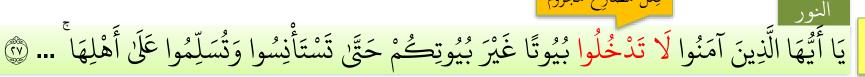
is used لَا النَّافِيَّةُ becomes explicit, if أَنْ becomes with the ,فعْلٌ as in the following ayah

البقرة

... And wherever you [believers] may be, turn your faces toward it in order that the people will not have any argument against you, except for those of them who commit wrong; ... (2:150)

جَوَازِمُ الفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِع

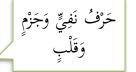
مَجْزُومٌ to فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ to following four particles change the mood of



O you who have believed, do not enter houses other than your own houses until you ascertain welcome and greet their inhabitants... (24:27)

"No"

"Do not"



Did We not expand for you, [O Muhammad], your breast? (94:1)

الحجرات قَالَتِ الْأَعْرَابُ آمَنَا فَلُ لَمْ تُؤْمِنُوا وَلَكِن قُولُوا أَسْلَمْنَا وَلَمَّا يَدْخُل الْإِيمَانُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ ... ١

The bedouins say, "We have believed." Say, "You have not [yet] believed; but say [instead], 'We have submitted,' for faith has not yet entered your hearts... (49:14)

"Not yet"

"... should"

Let them worship the Lord of this House, (106:3)

أَنْ + فِعَلْ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ Qur'anic References for

البقرة

... وَأَن تَصُومُوا خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ ۖ إِن كُنتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ١

But to fast is best for you, if you only knew. (2:184)

الكهف

فَأَرَدْنَا أَن يُبْدِلَهُمَا رَبُّهُمَا خَيْرًا مِّنْهُ زَّكَاةً وَأَقْرَبَ رُحْمًا ١

So we intended that their Lord should substitute for them one better than him in purity and nearer to mercy. (18:81)

قَالُوا إِنْ هَـٰذَانِ لَسَاحِرَانِ يُريدَانِ أَن يُخْرِجَاكُم مِّنْ أَرْضِكُم

بِسِحْرِهِمَا وَيَذْهَبَا بِطَرِيقَتِكُمُ الْمُثْلَىٰ ١

They said, "Indeed, these are two magicians who want to drive you out of your land with their magic and do away with your most exemplary way. (20:63)

وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَن تَذْبَحُوا بَقَرَةً قَالُوا

أَتَتَّخِذُنَا هُزُوًا ۖ قَالَ أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِنَ الْجَاهِلِينَ ١

And [recall] when Moses said to his people, "Indeed, Allah commands you to slaughter a cow." They said, "Do you take us in ridicule?" He said, "I seek refuge in Allah from being among the ignorant." (2:67)

النساء

Allah wants to accept your repentance, but those who follow [their] passions want you to digress [into] a great deviation. (4:27)

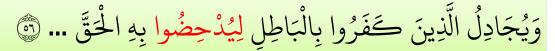
النساء

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَغْفِرُ أَن يُشْرَكَ بِهِ وَيَغْفِرُ مَا دُونَ ذَالِكَ لِمَن يَشَاءُ ... ش

Indeed, Allah does not forgive association with Him, but He forgives what is less than that for whom He wills ... (4:116)

لامُ التَّعْلِيلِ Qur'anic References for

الكهف



And those who disbelieve dispute by [using] falsehood to [attempt to] invalidate thereby the truth... (18:56)



And similarly, We caused them to be found that they [who found them] would know that the promise of Allah is truth... (18:21)

Probably the only place in the Qur'an, where أَنْ comes explicitly after لام التّعليل without a without a لا النّاهِيَّةُ with the verb.



And I have been commanded to be the first [among you] of the Muslims." (39:12)

النبإ

وَأَنزَلْنَا مِنَ الْمُعْصِرَاتِ مَاءً ثَجَّاجًا ١ لِنُخْرِجَ بِهِ حَبًّا وَنَبَاتًا ١ اللهُ

And sent down, from the rain clouds, pouring water (78:14) That We may bring forth thereby grain and vegetation (78:15)

الكهف

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِى أَنزَلَ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِهِ الْكِتَابَ وَلَمْ يَجْعَل لَّهُ عِوَجًا لَّ وَيُعَمِّرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الَّذِينَ وَ قَيِّمًا لِيُنذِرَ بَأْسًا شَدِيدًا مِّن لَّدُنْهُ وَيُبَشِّرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا حَسَنًا ۞ مَّا كِثِينَ فِيهِ أَبَدًا ۞ وَيُنذِرَ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ وَلَدًا ۞

[All] praise is [due] to Allah, who has sent down upon His Servant the Book and has not made therein any deviance. (18:1) [He has made it] straight, to warn of severe punishment from Him and to give good tidings to the believers who do righteous deeds that they will have a good reward (18:2) In which they will remain forever (18:3) And to warn those who say, "Allah has taken a son." (18:4)

الكهف

ثُمَّ بَعَثْنَاهُمْ لِنَعْلَمَ أَيُّ الْحِرْبَيْنِ أَحْصَىٰ لِمَا لَبِثُوا أَمَدًا ١

Then We awakened them that We might show which of the two factions was most precise in calculating what [extent] they had remained in time. (12)

كن Qur'anic References for

النساء

إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ فِي الدَّرْكِ الْأَسْفَلِ مِنَ النَّارِ وَلَن تَجِدَ لَهُمْ نَصِيرًا



Indeed, the hypocrites will be in the lowest depths of the Fire - and never will you find for them a helper - (4:145)

المائدة

قَالُوا يَا مُوسَىٰ إِنَّا لَن نَّدْخُلَهَا أَبَدًا مَّا دَامُوا فِيهَا فَاذْهَبْ أَنْتَ

وَرَبُّكَ فَقَاتِلًا إِنَّا هَاهُنَا قَاعِدُونَ ١

They said, "O Moses, indeed we will not enter it, ever, as long as they are within it; so go, you and your Lord, and fight. Indeed, we are remaining right here." (5:24)

فَذُوقُوا فَلَن نَّزِيدَكُمْ إِلَّا عَذَابًا ١٠

"So taste [the penalty], and never will We increase you except in torment." (78:30)

البقرة

فَإِن لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَن تَفْعَلُوا فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ الَّتِي وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ الْعَافِرِينَ قَ

But if you do not - and you will never be able to - then fear the Fire, whose fuel is men and stones, prepared for the disbelievers. (2:24)

البقرة

وَقَالُوا لَن يَدْخُلَ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا مَن كَانَ هُودًا أَوْ نَصَارَى ... ش

And they say, "None will enter Paradise except one who is a Jew or a Christian." (2:111)

آل عمران

لَن تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّىٰ تُنفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ۚ وَمَا تُنفِقُوا مِن شَيْءٍ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ بِهِ عَلِيمٌ ﴿

Never will you attain the good [reward] until you spend [in the way of Allah] from that which you love. And whatever you spend - indeed, Allah is Knowing of it. (3:92)

کن Qur'anic References for

الكهف

فَلَعَلَّكَ بَاخِعٌ نَّفْسَكَ عَلَىٰ آثَارِهِمْ إِن لَّمْ يُؤْمِنُوا بِهَاٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ أَسَفًا ۞

Then perhaps you would kill yourself through grief over them, [O Muhammad], if they do not believe in this message, [and] out of sorrow. (18:6)

لَّا يَنْهَاكُمُ اللَّهُ عَنِ الَّذِينَ لَمْ يُقَاتِلُوكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخْرِجُوكُم مِّن لَا يَنْهَاكُمُ اللَّهُ عَنِ اللَّذِينَ لَمْ يُقَاتِلُوكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخْرِجُوكُم مِّن فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ يُخِرِجُوكُم مِّن فِي الدِّينِ وَلَمْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْ الْمُقْسِطِينَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُقْسِطِينَ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللِّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللْمُولِمُ الللللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللْمُلْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ الللْمُ اللللْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُلْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ اللَّهُ اللْمُلْمُ الللَّهُ الللْمُلِمُ الللْمُ الللِمُ الللْمُ الللْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ اللِمُ الللْمُلْ

Allah does not forbid you from those who do not fight you because of religion and do not expel you from your homes - from being righteous toward them and acting justly toward them. Indeed, Allah loves those who act justly. (60:8)

الإخلاص

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدُ ٣

He neither begets nor is born, (112:3)

العلق

عَلَّمَ الْإِنسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ٥

Taught man that which he knew not. (96:5)

البفرة المنافرة المنا

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ١

Indeed, those who disbelieve - it is all the same for them whether you warn them or do not warn them - they will not believe. (2:6)

الأنعام

وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا مِمَّا لَمْ يُذْكُرِ اسْمُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَإِنَّهُ لَفِسْقُ ... ش

And do not eat of that upon which the name of Allah has not been mentioned, for indeed, it is grave disobedience (6:121)

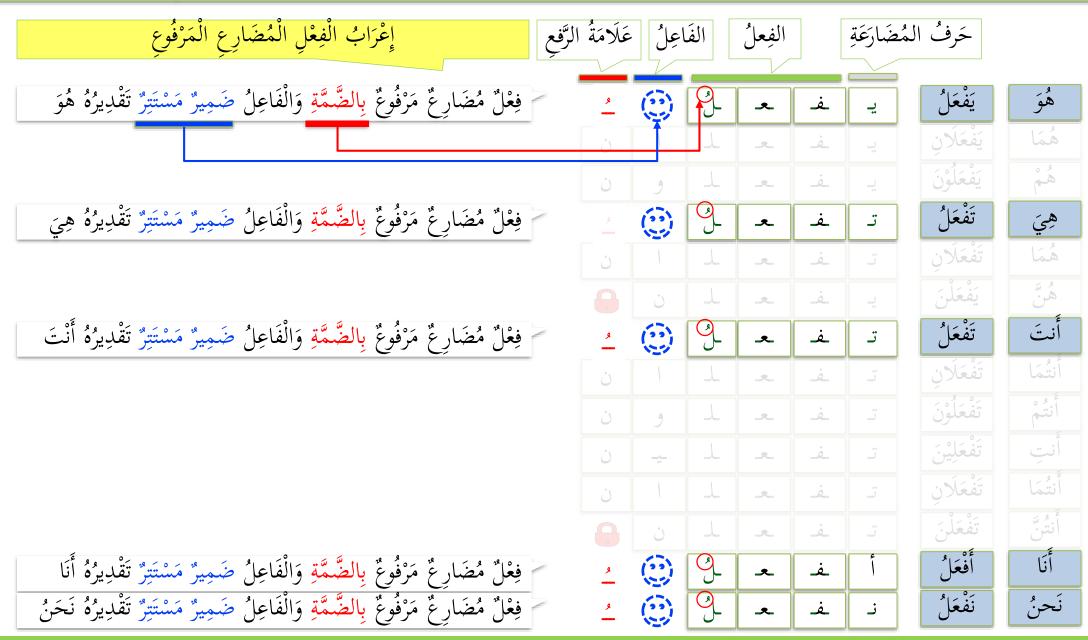
الأعراف

قَالَا رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنفُسَنَا وَإِن لَّمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ

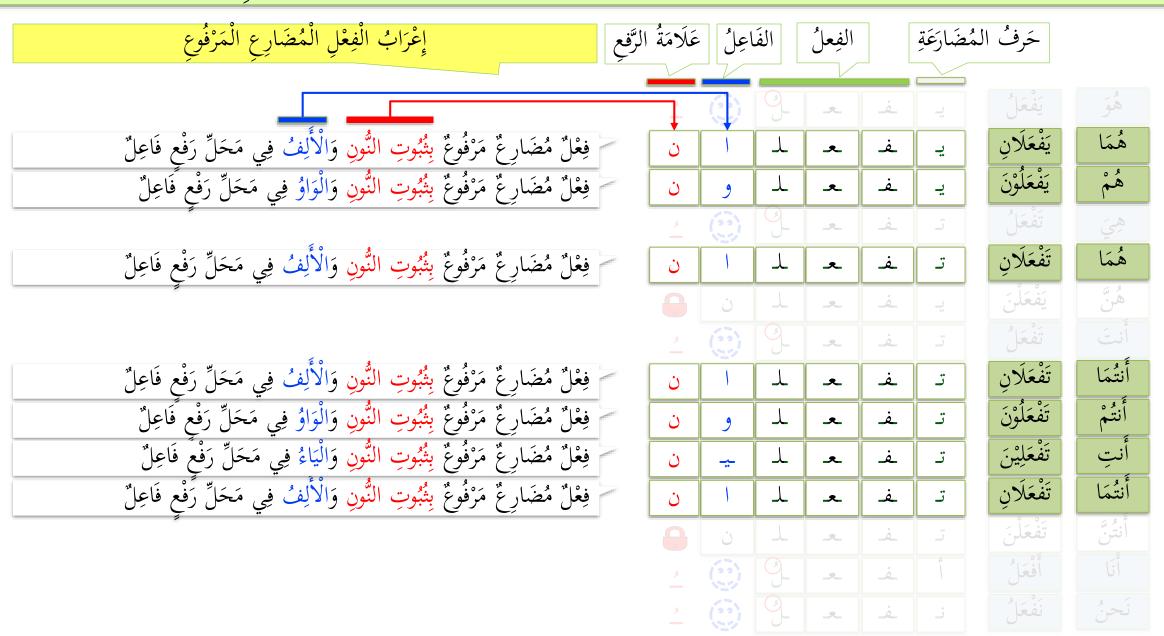
الخاسِرِينَ ٣

They said, "Our Lord, we have wronged ourselves, and if You do not forgive us and have mercy upon us, we will surely be among the losers." (7:23)

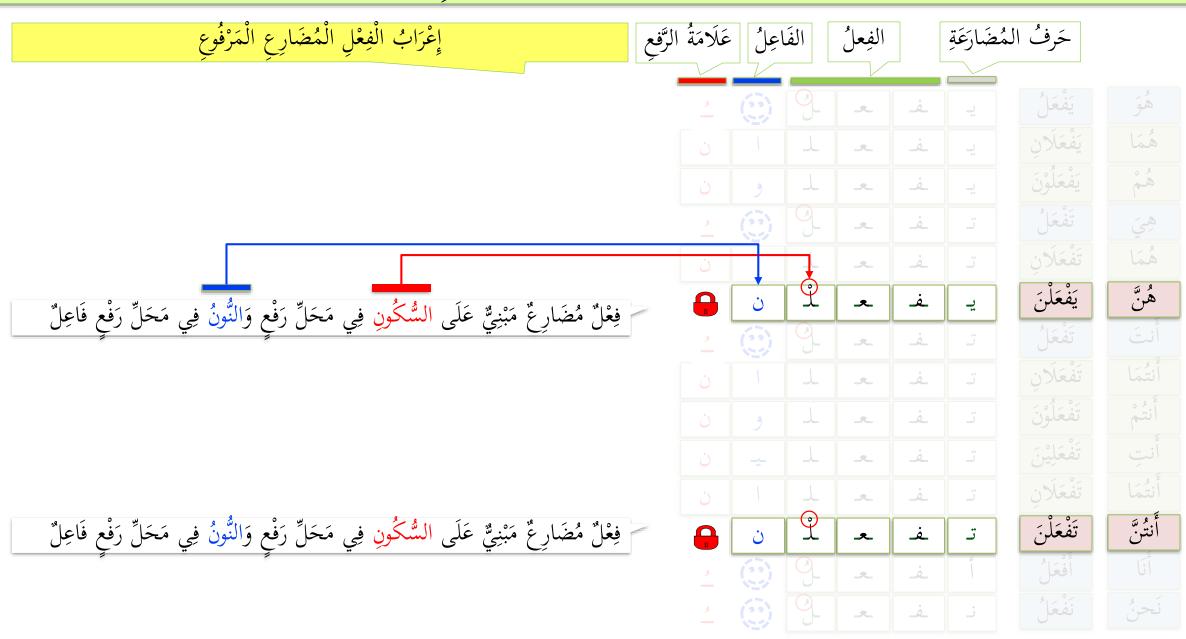
(الْأَفْعَالُ الْأَرْبَعَةُ) 5 in your pocket _ إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِع



(الْأَفْعَالُ الْخَمْسَةُ) goes ن comes ن – إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِع



الْمَبْنِيُّ - إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ



إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَرْفُوعِ إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَرْفُوعِ الْمَرْفُوعِ

مَرْفُوعٌ

وِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ
فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ فَاعِلٌ
ْ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ فَاعِلٌ
ُ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هِيَ
وَغِلْ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ فَاعِلٌ
وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ فَاعِلُ
ُ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنْتَ
وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ فَاعِلٌ
ُ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ فَاعِلٌ
وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْيَاءُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ فَاعِلٌ
وَعْلُ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ فَاعِلٌ
وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْعٍ فَاعِلٌ
ْ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنَا
فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَّةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ نَحْنُ

يَفْعَلُ	هُوَ
يَفْعَلَانِ	هُمَا
يَفْعَلُوْنَ	هُمْ
تَفْعَلُ	هِيَ
تَفْعَلَانِ	هُمَا
يَفْعَلْنَ	ۿؙڹ
تَفْعَلُ	أُنتَ
تَفْعَلَانِ	أُنتُمَا
تَفْعَلُوْنَ	أُنتُمْ
تَفْعَلِيْنَ	أنتِ
تَفْعَلَانِ	أُنتُمَا
تَفْعَلْنَ	أُنتُنَ
أَفْعَلُ	أنَا
نَفْعَلُ	نَحنُ

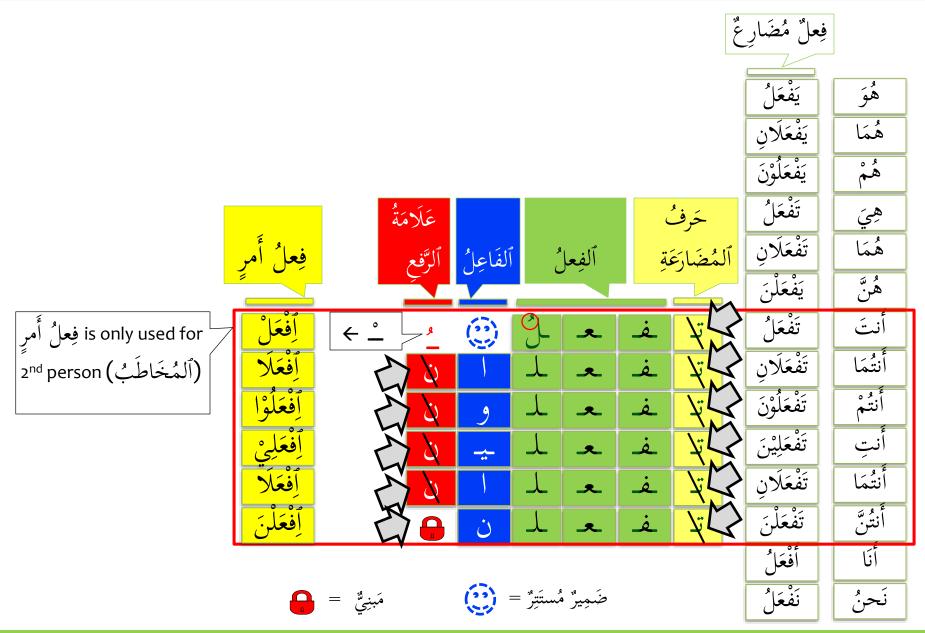
إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَنْصُوبِ

إعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَنْصُوبِ مَنْصُوبٌ نَوَاصِبُ الْمُضَارِعِ يَفْعَلَ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ يَفْعَلَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ ۗ يَفْعَلُوْا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلَ لِكَيْ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هِي هِيَ تَفْعَلَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ ٳؚۮؘڽ۠ يَفْعَلْنَ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبِ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ هُنّ تَفْعَلَ أنت فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنْتَ تَفْعَلَا أنتُمَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ ۗ تَفْعَلُوْا أنتُمْ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ أنتِ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْيَاءُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلِيْ تَفْعَلَا أنتُمَا وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ أُنتُنَّ تَفْعَلْنَ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ نَصْبٍ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ أفْعَلَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنَا نَفْعَلَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ نَحْنُ نَحنُ

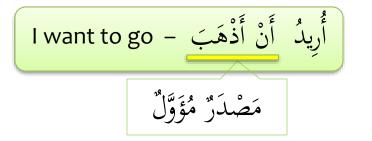
إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَجْزُومِ

إِعْرَابُ الْفِعْلِ الْمُضَارِعِ الْمَجْزُومِ مَجْزُومٌ جَوَازِمُ الْمُضَارِع يَفْعَل لا النَّاهِيَّةُ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالشُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هُوَ يَفْعَلَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ يَفْعَلُوْا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلْ لَمَّا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالسُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ هِيَ هِيَ تَفْعَلَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ لَامُ الأَمْرِ يَفْعَلْنَ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَرْمِ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ هُنّ تَفْعَلُ أنتَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالشُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنْتَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ تَفْعَلَا أنتُمَا أُنتُمْ تَفْعَلُوْا وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْوَاوُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلٌ أنتِ تَفْعَلِيْ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْيَاءُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ تَفْعَلَا أنتُمَا فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ وَالْأَلِفُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ تَفْعَلْنَ أنتُنَّ وَعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَبْنِيٌّ عَلَى الشُّكُونِ فِي مَحَلِّ جَزْمٍ وَالنُّونُ فِي مَحَلِّ رَفْع فَاعِلُ أَفْعَلَ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالشُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ أَنَا نَفْعَلْ فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ بِالسُّكُونِ وَالْفَاعِلُ ضَمِيرٌ مَسْتَتِرٌ تَقْدِيرُهُ نَحْنُ نَحنُ

فِعلُ أُمرِ Conjugation of



مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ — The Interpreted Original



• The composite structure, أَنْ followed by فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ is called مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلُ is called



As the name implies, a مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ can be interpreted as a مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلٌ
 So the above sentence can also be written as:

اِنْ شاء الله, also. We will study those later مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلُ also. We will study those later مَصْدَرٌ مُؤَوَّلُ

(الْجَمْعُ الْمُذَكَّرُ السَّالِمُ) Qur'anic References for Sound Masculine Plural

الاحزاب إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّابِمِينَ وَالْخَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ وَالصَّابِمَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ لَهُم مَّغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ۞ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُم مَّغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ۞

Indeed, the Muslim men and Muslim women, the believing men and believing women, the obedient men and obedient women, the truthful men and truthful women, the patient men and patient women, the humble men and humble women, the charitable men and charitable women, the fasting men and fasting women, the men who guard their private parts and the women who do so, and the men who remember Allah often and the women who do so - for them Allah has prepared forgiveness and a great reward. (33:35)

مَرْ فُوعٌ

المؤمنون

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ١

Certainly will the believers have succeeded: (23:1)

البقرة وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَن تَذْبَحُوا بَقَرَةً قَالُوا أَتَتَخِذُنَا هُزُوا قَالَ أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِنَ الْجَاهِلِينَ اللَّهِ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِنَ الْجَاهِلِينَ اللَّهِ

And [recall] when Moses said to his people, "Indeed, Allah commands you to slaughter a cow." They said, "Do you take us in ridicule?" He said, "I seek refuge in Allah from being among the ignorant." (2:67)

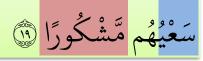


Let not believers take disbelievers as allies rather than believers... (3:28)

کان Qur'anic References for

الإسراء

وَمَنْ أَرَادَ الْآخِرَةَ وَسَعَىٰ لَهَا سَعْيَهَا وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَأُولَـٰ بِكَ كَانَ



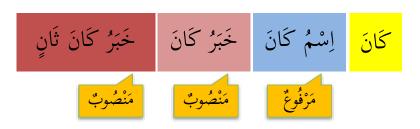
But whoever desires the Hereafter and exerts the effort due to it while he is a believer - it is those whose effort is ever appreciated [by Allah]. (17:19)



... And Allah is ever, over all things, Perfect in Ability. (18:45)



... and Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful, (70)





Mankind was [of] one religion [before their deviation]; ... (2:213)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَذَرُوا مَا بَقِيَ مِنَ الرِّبَا إِن <mark>كُنتُم</mark>

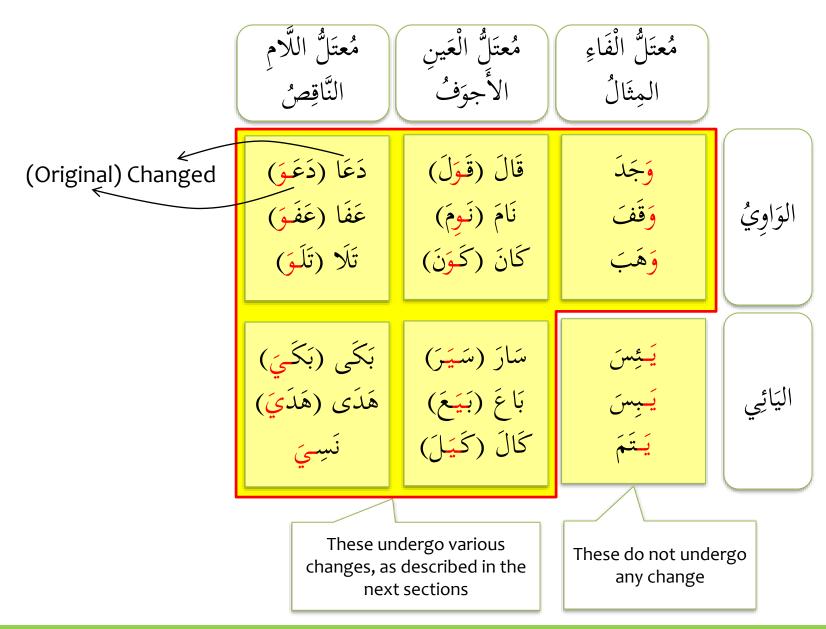


O you who have believed, fear Allah and give up what remains [due to you] of interest, if you should be believers. (2:278)

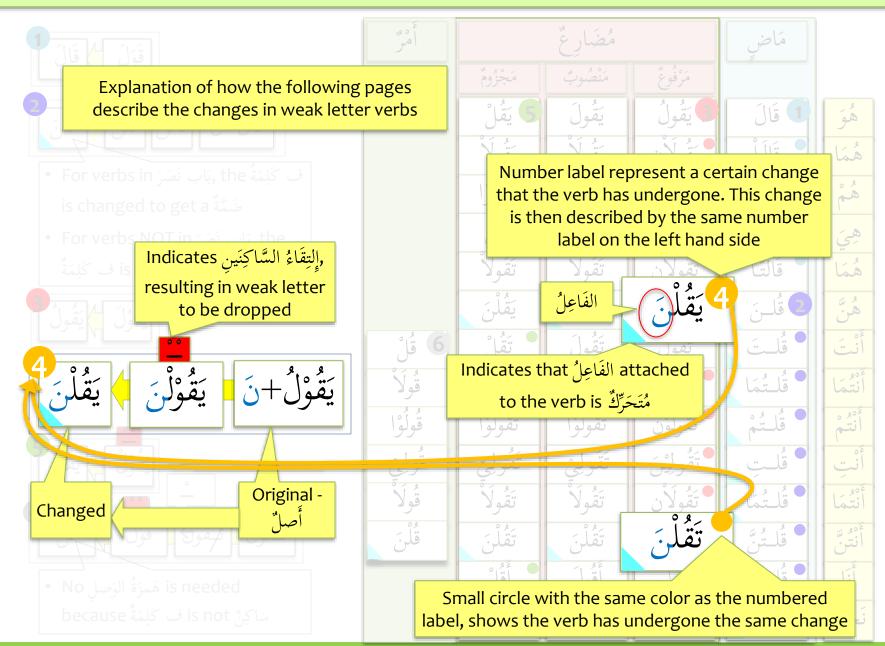
مَا كَانَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ يَهُودِيًّا وَلَا نَصْرَانِيًّا وَلَـٰكِن كَانَ حَنِيفًا مُسْلِمًا وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ شَ

Abraham was neither a Jew nor a Christian, but he was one inclining toward truth, a Muslim [submitting to Allah]. And he was not of the polytheists. (3:67)

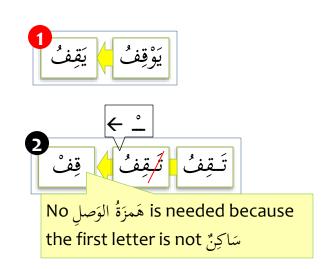
المُعتَلُّ – (و ، ي) The Verb with One Weak Letter



Understanding Changes in المُعتَلُّ Understanding Changes



وَقَفَ يَقِفُ (بَابِ ضَرَبَ) Ex: المِثَالُ (مُعتَلُّ الفَاءِ) الوَاوِيُ * Changes in



* These changes are for المِثَالُ الوَاوِيُ only. Its counterpart المِثَالُ اليَائِيُ does not undergo any change.

أُمْرُ		مُضَارِعٌ		مَاضٍ	
	مَجْزُومٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ		
	يَقِفْ	يَقِفَ	1 يَقِفُ	وَقَفَ	هُوَ
	يَقِفَا	يَقِفَاْ	يَقِفَاْنِ اللهِ	وَقَفَا	هُمَا
	يَقِفُوْا	يَقِفُوْا	يَقِفُوْنَ	وَقَفُوْا	هُمْ
	تُقِفْ	تَقِفَ	تَقِفُ	وَقَفَتْ	هِيَ
	تَقِفَاْ	تَقِفَاْ	تَقِفَاْنِ 🗖	وَقَفَـتَاْ	هُمَا
	يَقِفْنَ	يَقِفْنَ	يَقِفْنَ	وَقَفْ نَ	هُنّ
وِفْ وَفْ	تَقِفْ	تَقِفَ	تَقِفُ •	وَقَفْتَ	أُنْتَ
قِفَاْ	تَقِفَاْ	تَقِفَاْ	تَقِفَاْنِ 🖣	وَقَفْتُمَا	أُنْتُمَا
قِفُوْا	تَقِفُوْا	تَقِفُوْا	تَقِفُوْنَ	وَقَفْتُمْ	أُنتُم
قِفِيْ قِفَاْ	تَقِفِيْ	تَقِفِيْ	تَقِفِيْنَ •	وَقَفْتِ	أُنْتِ
	تَقِفَاْ	تَقِفَا	تَقِفَاْنِ 🗖	وَقَفْتُمَا	أُنْتُمَا
قِفْنَ	تَقِفْنَ	تَقِفْنَ	تَقِفْنَ	وَقَفْتُنَّ	أُنتُنَّ
	أَقِفْ	أُقِفَ	أَقِفُ اللهِ	وَقَفْتُ	أَنَا
	نَقِفْ	نَقِفَ	نَقِفُ	وَقَفْنَا	نَحْنُ

مُعْتَلُّ الْفَاءِ - الْمِثَالُ Qur'anic References for

مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

بقرة مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

الشَّيْطَانُ يَعِدُكُمُ الْفَقْرَ وَيَأْمُرُكُم بِالْفَحْشَاءِ وَاللَّهُ يَعِدُكُم

مَّغْفِرَةً مِّنْهُ وَفَضْلًا وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ ١

Satan threatens you with poverty and orders you to immorality, while Allah promises you forgiveness from Him and bounty. And Allah is all-Encompassing and Knowing. (2:268)

الأنعام أُمْرٍ

وَذَرِ الَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوا دِينَهُمْ لَعِبًا وَلَهْوًا وَغَرَّتْهُمُ الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا ۚ وَذَكِّرْ

بِهِ أَن تُبْسَلَ نَفْسُ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ ... ۞

And leave those who take their religion as amusement and diversion and whom the worldly life has deluded. But remind with the Qur'an, lest a soul be given up to destruction for what it earned; ... (6:70)

مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

مريم

يَرِثُنِي وَيَرِثُ مِنْ آلِ يَعْقُوبَ وَاجْعَلْهُ رَبِّ رَضِيًّا ١

Who will inherit me and inherit from the family of Jacob. And make him, my Lord, pleasing [to You]." (19:6)

مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

طه

إِذْ رَأَىٰ نَارًا فَقَالَ لِأَهْلِهِ امْكُثُوا إِنِّي آنَسْتُ نَارًا لَّعَلِّي آتِيكُم

مِّنْهَا بِقَبَسٍ أَوْ أَجِدُ عَلَى النَّارِ هُدًى ١٠٠٠ مِنْهَا بِقَبَسٍ

When he saw a fire and said to his family, "Stay here; indeed, I have perceived a fire; perhaps I can bring you a torch or find at the fire some guidance." (20:10)

مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

الضحي

أَلَمْ يَجِدْكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَىٰ ١

Did He not find you an orphan and give [you] refuge? (93:6)

أَمْرٍ

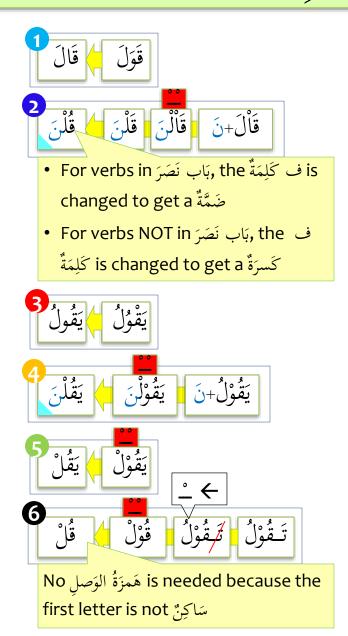
الفرقان

وَالَّذِينَ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا هَب لَنَا مِنْ أَزْوَاجِنَا وَذُرِّيَّاتِنَا قُرَّةَ أَعْيُنٍ

وَاجْعَلْنَا لِلْمُتَّقِينَ إِمَامًا ١

And those who say, "Our Lord, grant us from among our wives and offspring comfort to our eyes and make us an example for the righteous." (25:74)

قَالَ يَقُولُ (بَابِ نَصَرَ) :Ex الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَينِ) Changes in



أُمْرُ		مُضَارِعٌ		مَاضٍ	
	مَجْزُومٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ		
	5 يَقُلْ	يَقُولَ	3 يَقُولُ	ا قَالَ	هُوَ
	يَقُولَا	يَقُولَا	يَقُولَانِ اللهِ	قَالَا	هُمَا
	يَقُولُوْا	يَقُولُوْا	يَقُولُوْنَ 🖣	قَالُوْا قَالُوْا	هُمْ
	تَقُلْ	تَقُولَ	تَقُولُ	قَالَتْ	هِيَ
	تَقُولَا	تَقُولَا	و تَقُولان	قَالَتَا	هُمَا
	يَقُلْنَ	يَقُلْنَ	يَقُلْنَ 4	2 قُلـنَ	هُن
6 قُلْ	تَقُلْ	تَقُولَ	تَقُولُ	قُلتَ	أُنتَ
قُولَاْ	تَقُولَا	تَقُولَا	و تَقُولان الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا	قُلتُما فَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللّ	أُنتُمَا
قُولُوْا	تَقُولُوْا	تَقُولُوْا	و تَقُولُوْنَ اللهِ	قُلتُمْ	أنتم
قُولِيْ قُولا	تَقُولِيْ	تَقُولِيْ	و تَقُولِيْنَ اللهِ	قُلتِ	أنتِ
قُولَا	تَقُولَا	تَقُولَا	و تَقُولان الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا	قُلتُما فَالتَّمَا	أُنتُمَا
قُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	تَقُلْنَ	قُلتُنَّ قُلتُن	أُنتُنَ
	أقُلُ	أَقُولَ	أَقُولُ	قُلتُ قُلتُ	أَنَا
	نَقُلْ	نَقُولَ	نَقُولُ	قُلنَا	نَحْنُ

الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَين) (بَاب نَصَرَ) Qur'anic References for



قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ ... شَ

Say, "I am only a man like you ... (18:110)





يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ ١

O you who have believed, fear Allah and be with those who are true. (9:119)





... وَإِذَا قَضَىٰ أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُن فَيَكُونُ شَ

When He decrees a matter, He only says to it, "Be," and it is. (2:117)



... وَنَقُولُ ذُوقُوا عَذَابَ الْحَريق شَ

and will say, "Taste the punishment of the Burning Fire. (3:181)

وَإِذْ قُلْنَا لِلْمَلَابِكَةِ اسْجُدُوا لِآدَمَ فَسَجَدُوا إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ أَبَى وَاسْتَكْبَرَ

وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ ١

And [mention] when We said to the angels, "Prostrate before Adam"; so they prostrated, except for Iblees. He refused and was arrogant and became of the disbelievers. (2:34)

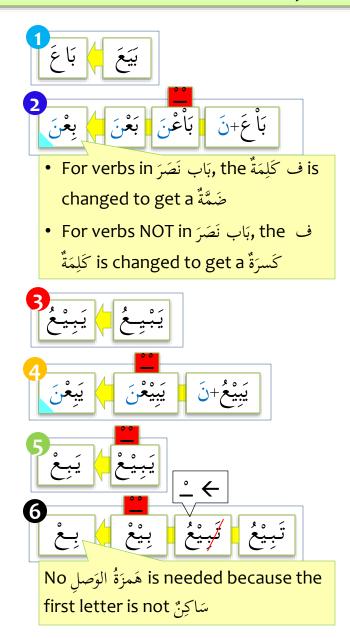
يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ ... ١

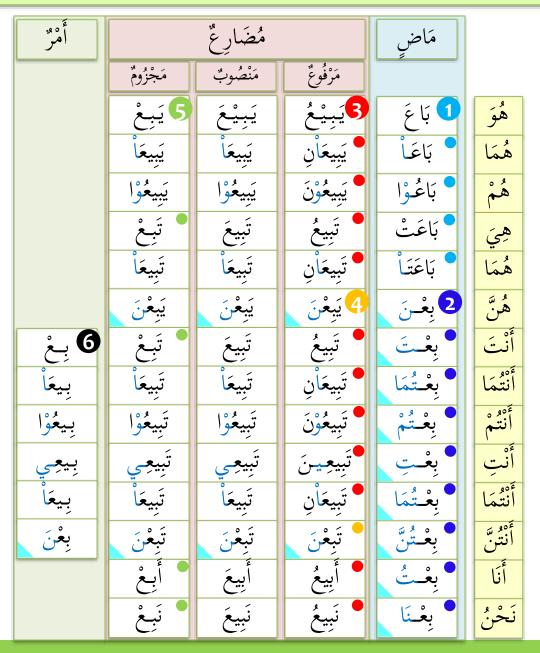
O you who have believed, when you rise to [perform] prayer, wash your faces and your forearms to the elbows and wipe over your heads and wash your feet to the ankles ... (5:6)

قَالَ أَلَمْ أَقُلْ إِنَّكَ لَن تَسْتَطِيعَ مَعِيَ صَبْرًا ١٠

He said, "Did I not say that with me you would never be able to have patience?" (18:72)

بَاعَ يَبِيعُ (بَابِ ضَرَبَ) :Ex - الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَينِ) Changes in





نَامَ يَنَامُ (بَاب سَمِعَ) Ex: الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَينِ) Changes in

مَاض

1 نَامَ

نَامَاْ

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هُوَ

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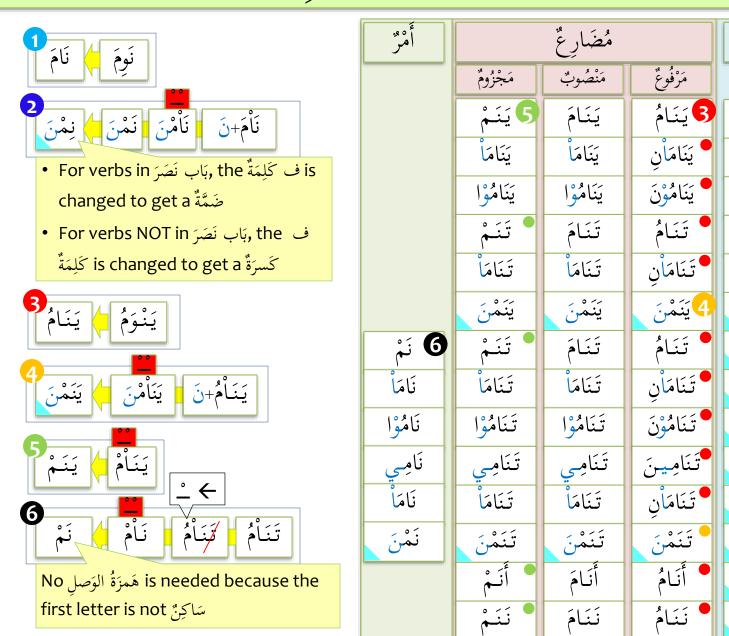
أنْتِ

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نَحْنُ



الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَينِ) (بَاب سَمِعَ) (الأَجوَفُ (مُعتَلُّ العَينِ) (بَاب سَمِعَ)





He said: "Fear not: for I am with you: I hear and see (everything). (20:46)



وَمَا تَشَاءُونَ إِلَّا أَن يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا



And you do not will except that Allah wills. Indeed, Allah is ever Knowing and Wise. (76:30)

الانسان الانسان عَلَمْ وَشَدَدْنَا أَسْرَهُمْ وَإِذَا شِئْنَا بَدَّلْنَا أَسْرَهُمْ وَإِذَا شِئْنَا بَدَّلْنَا أَمْثَالَهُمْ تَبْدِيلًا ۞

We have created them and strengthened their forms, and when We will, We can change their likenesses with [complete] alteration. (76:28)



Indeed in that is a sign for those who fear the punishment of the Hereafter... (11:103)



And if you fear [an enemy, then pray] on foot or riding ... (2:239)

مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

طه

وَمَن يَعْمَلْ مِنَ الصَّالِحَاتِ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَا يَخَافُ ظُلْمًا وَلَا هَضْمًا ١

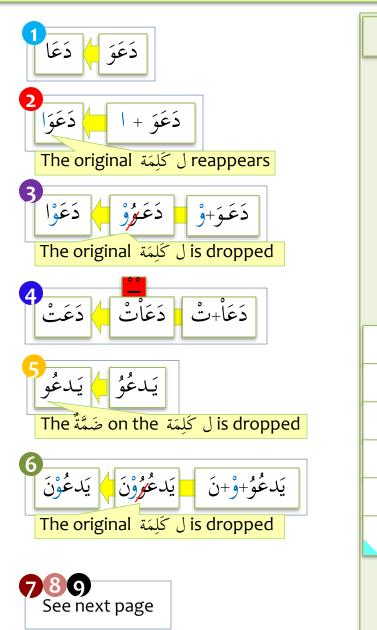
But he who does of righteous deeds while he is a believer - he will neither fear injustice nor deprivation. (20:112)

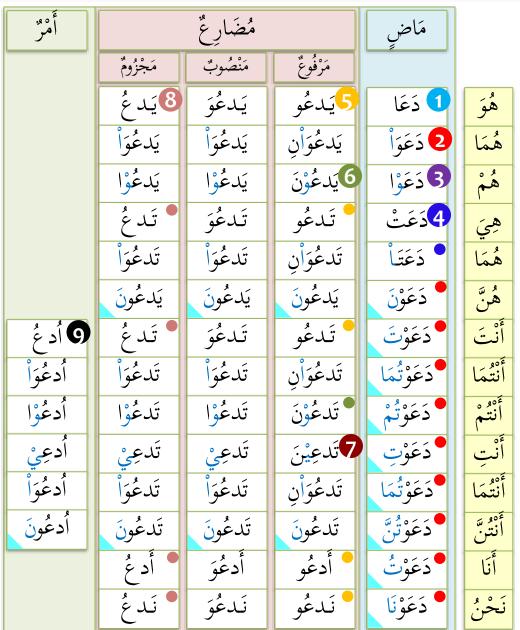


قَالَ خُذْهَا وَلَا تَخَفُّ سَنُعِيدُهَا سِيرَتَهَا الْأُولَى ١

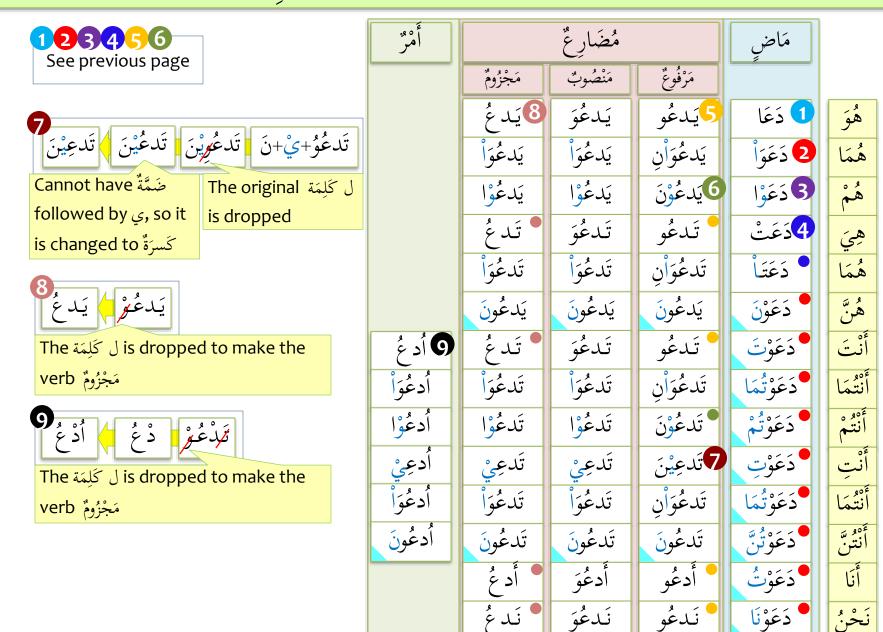
(Allah) said, "Seize it, and fear not: We shall return it at once to its former condition".. (20:21)

10f2 - دَعَا يَدعُو (بَابِ نَصَرَ) - Ex النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in





2 of 2 - دَعَا يَدعُو (بَابِ نَصَرَ) - Ex النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in



دَعَا يَدْعُو: فِعْلُ نَاقِصٌ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) (بَاب نَصَى Qur'anic References for

لأعراف مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

وَإِن تَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَى الْهُدَىٰ لَا يَتَبِعُوكُمْ سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْكُمْ أَدَعَوْتُمُوهُمْ أَنتُمْ صَامِتُونَ اللهَ اللهُ اللهَ اللهَ اللهَ اللهَ اللهُ اللهُ

And if you [believers] invite them to guidance, they will not follow you. It is all the same for you whether you invite them or you are silent. (7:193)

يونس مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

وَلَا تَدْعُ مِن دُونِ اللَّهِ مَا لَا يَنفَعُكَ وَلَا يَضُرُّكَ فَإِن فَعَلْتَ

فَإِنَّكَ إِذًا مِّنَ الظَّالِمِينَ شَ

And do not invoke besides Allah that which neither benefits you nor harms you, for if you did, then indeed you would be of the wrongdoers." (10:106)



قَالُوا ادْغُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ يُبَيِّن لَّنَا مَا هِي ... ﴿

They said, "Call upon your Lord to make clear to us what it is." (2:68)

آل عمران کے مَاضٍ

هُنَالِكَ دَعَا زَكْرِيَّا رَبَّهُ ۗ قَالَ رَبِّ هَبْ لِي مِن لَّدُنكَ ذُرِّيَّةً طَيِّبَةً ۗ

إِنَّكَ سَمِيعُ الدُّعَاءِ ١٨

At that, Zechariah called upon his Lord, saying, "My Lord, grant me from Yourself a good offspring. Indeed, You are the Hearer of supplication." (3:38)

مَاضٍ

الأعراف

... فَلَمَّا أَثْقَلَت دَّعَوَا اللَّهَ رَبَّهُمَا لَبِنْ آتَيْتَنَا صَالِحًا لَّنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ

الشَّاكِرِينَ شَ

And when it becomes heavy, they both invoke Allah, their Lord, "If You should give us a good [child], we will surely be among the grateful." (7:189)

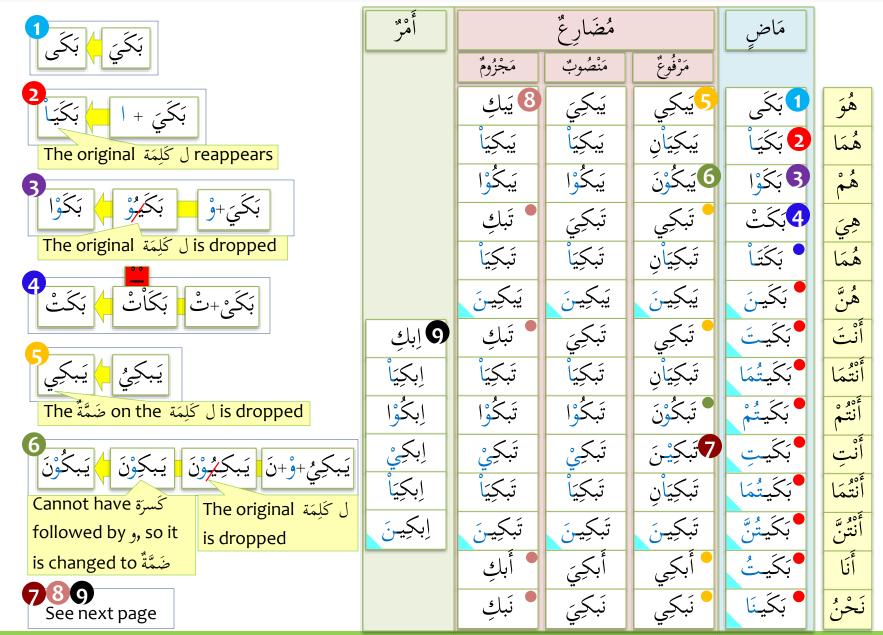
مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

النحل

وَالَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ مِن دُونِ اللَّهِ لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْعًا وَهُمْ يُخْلَقُونَ ٥

And those they invoke other than Allah create nothing, and they [themselves] are created. (16:20)

10f2 - بَكَى يَبكِي (بَاب ضَرَبَ) :Ex النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in



2 of 2 - بَكَى يَبكِي (بَاب ضَرَبَ) :Ex النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in



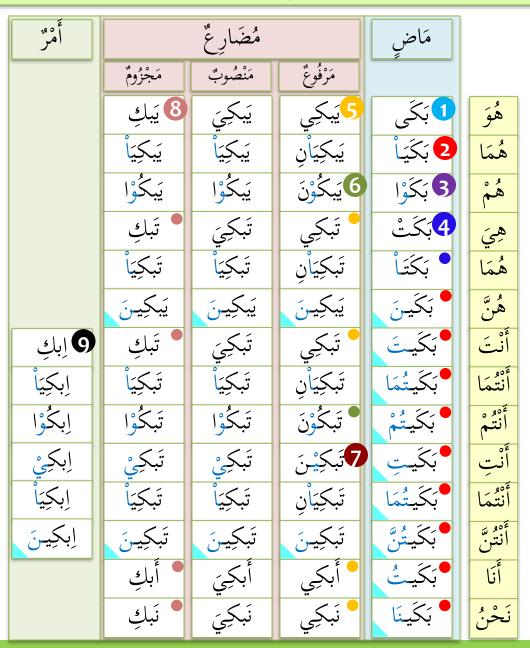




The ل كَلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مَجْزُومٌ



The ل كَلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مَجْزُومٌ



أَتَى يَأْتِي: فِعْلٌ نَاقِصٌ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) (بَاب ضَرَبَ) Qur'anic References for

مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنفِقُوا مِمَّا رَزَقْنَاكُم مِّن قَبْل أَن يَأْتِي يَوْمٌ لَّا

بَيْعُ فِيهِ وَلَا خُلَّةً وَلَا شَفَاعَةً ... @

O you who have believed, spend from that which We have provided for you before there comes a Day in which there is no exchange and no friendship and no intercession... (2:254)

يَا أُبَتِ إِنِّي قَدْ جَاءَنِي مِنَ الْعِلْمِ مَا لَمْ يَأْتِكَ فَاتَّبِعْنِي أَهْدِكَ

O my father, indeed there has come to me of knowledge that which has not come to you, so follow me; I will guide you to an even path. (19:43)

صِرَاطًا سَويًّا ﴿

... قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْتِي بِالشَّمْسِ مِنَ الْمَشْرِقِ فَأْتِ بِهَا

... Abraham said, "Indeed, Allah brings up the sun مِنَ المَغْربِ ... ﴿ from the east, so bring it up from the west." ... (2:258)

And when he came to it, he was called, "O Moses. (20:11)

وَلَا عَلَى الَّذِينَ إِذَا مَا أَتَوْكَ لِتَحْمِلَهُمْ قُلْتَ لَا أَجِدُ مَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ

Nor [is there blame] upon those who, when they came to عَلَيْهِ ... you that you might give them mounts, you said, "I can find \(\) nothing for you to ride upon." ... (9:92)

And We will inherit him [in] what he mentions, and he will come to Us alone. (19:80)

وَنَرِثُهُ مَا يَقُولُ وَيَأْتِينَا فَرْدًا ١

... وَلَيْسَ الْبِرُ بِأَن تَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِن ظُهُورِهَا وَلَـٰكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَن

اتَّقَىٰ وَأَتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ أَبْوَابِهَا ... اللهُ

... And it is not righteousness to enter houses from the back, but righteousness is [in] one who fears Allah. And enter houses from their doors. And fear Allah that you may succeed. (2:189)

هَدَى يَهْدِي:فِعْلٌ نَاقِصٌ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) (بَاب ضَرَب) Qur'anic References for

مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعٌ

البقرة

... يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِى بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ



... By it He causes many to stray, and many He leads into the right path; but He causes not to stray, except those who forsake (the path), (2:26)

مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ

الكهف

... وَقُلْ عَسَىٰ أَن يَهْدِينِ رَبِّي لِأَقْرَبَ مِنْ هَـٰذَا رَشَدًا ١٠٠٠

... and say, "Perhaps my Lord will guide me to what is nearer than this to right conduct." (18:24)

مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

الكهف

... مَن يَهْدِ اللَّهُ فَهُوَ الْمُهْتَدِ ... ٧

... He whom Allah guides is the [rightly] guided, ... (18:17)



اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۞

Guide us to the straight path - (1:6)

الأعلى

سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى ﴿ الَّذِي خَلَقَ فَسَوَّىٰ ﴿ وَالَّذِي قَدَّرَ

فَهَدَىٰ ١

Exalt the name of your Lord, the Most High, Who created and proportioned And who destined and [then] guided (87:1 – 3)

مَاضٍ

مَاضٍ

قُلْ إِنَّنِي هَدَّانِي رَبِّي إِلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيمٍ دِينًا قِيَمًا مِّلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

حَنِيفًا وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ١

Say, "Indeed, my Lord has guided me to a straight path - a correct religion - the way of Abraham, inclining toward truth. And he was not among those who associated others with Allah." (6:161)

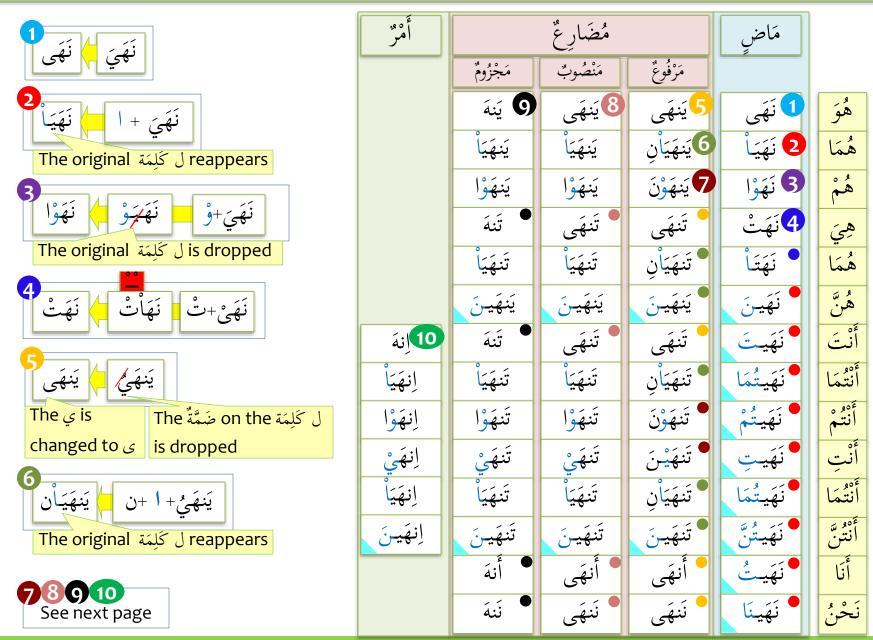
مَاضٍ

آل عمران

رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَهَبْ لَنَا مِن لَّدُنكَ رَحْمَةً إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْوَهَّابُ ۞

[Who say], "Our Lord, let not our hearts deviate after You have guided us and grant us from Yourself mercy. Indeed, You are the Bestower. (3:8)

10f2 - نَهَى يَنهَى (بَابِ فَتَحَ) Ex: - النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in



2 of 2 - نَهَى يَنهَى (بَابِ فَتَحَ) Ex: - النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in





ا يَنهَى

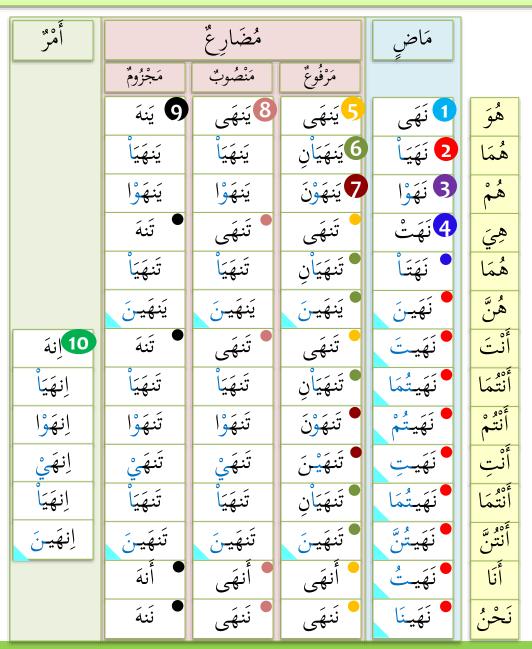
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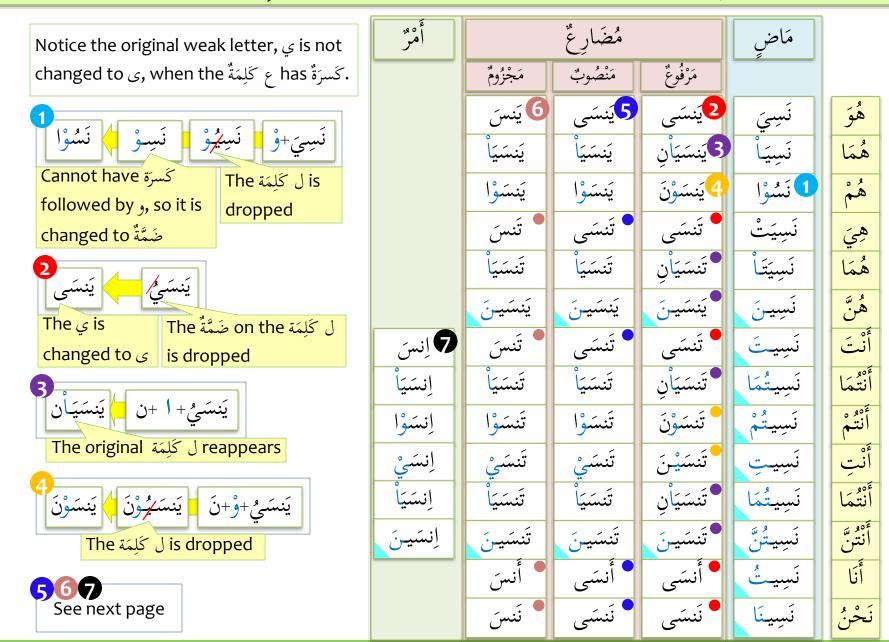
The ل كَلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مَجْزُومٌ



The ل كَلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مَجْزُومٌ



10f2 - نَسِيَ يَنسَى (بَاب سَوِعَ) Ex: النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) - Ex



2 of 2 - نَسِيَ يَنسَى (بَاب سَمِعَ) :Ex النَّاقِصُ (مُعتَلُّ اللَّامِ) Changes in





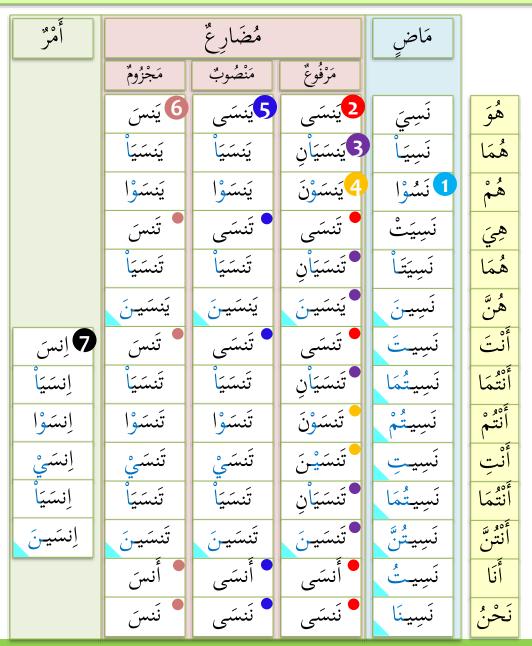
The ل كُلِمَة does not get .



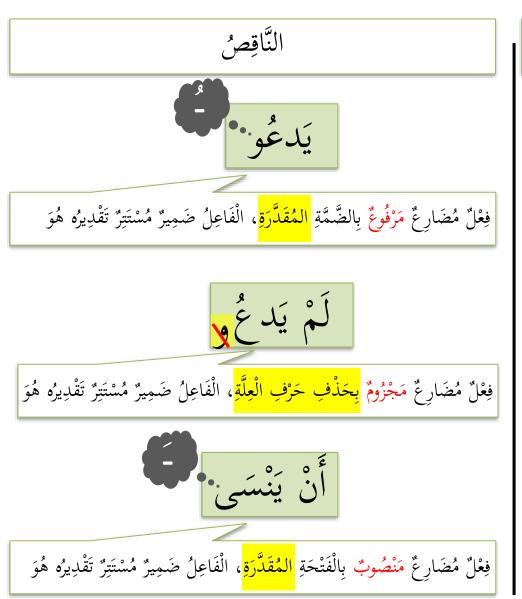
The ل كُلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مَجْزُومٌ

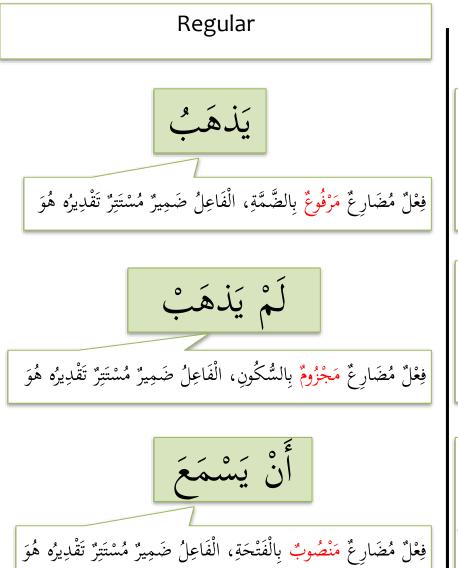


The ل كُلِمَة is dropped to make the verb مُجْزُومٌ



النَّاقِصُ .Regular Verbs vs- الْفِعْلُ المُضَارِعُ Analysis of





مُضَارِعٌ مَرْفُوعُ

مُضَارِعٌ مَجْزُومٌ

مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ (باب سَمِعَ وباب فَتَحَ)

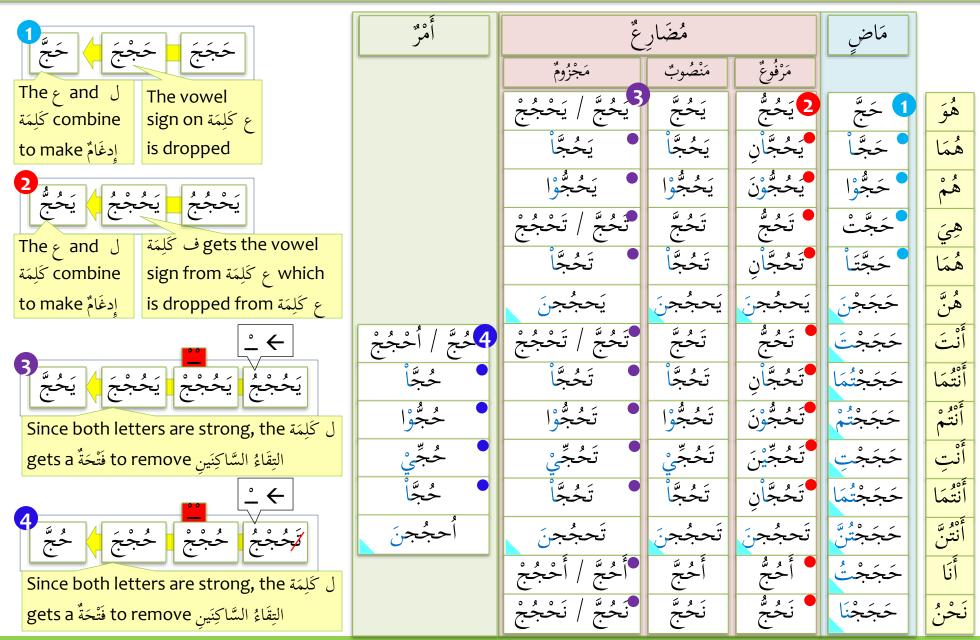
(مَرْفُوعٌ، مَنْصُوبٌ، مَجْزُومٌ) – اَلفِعلُ المُضَارِعُ النَّاقِصُ Three Moods of



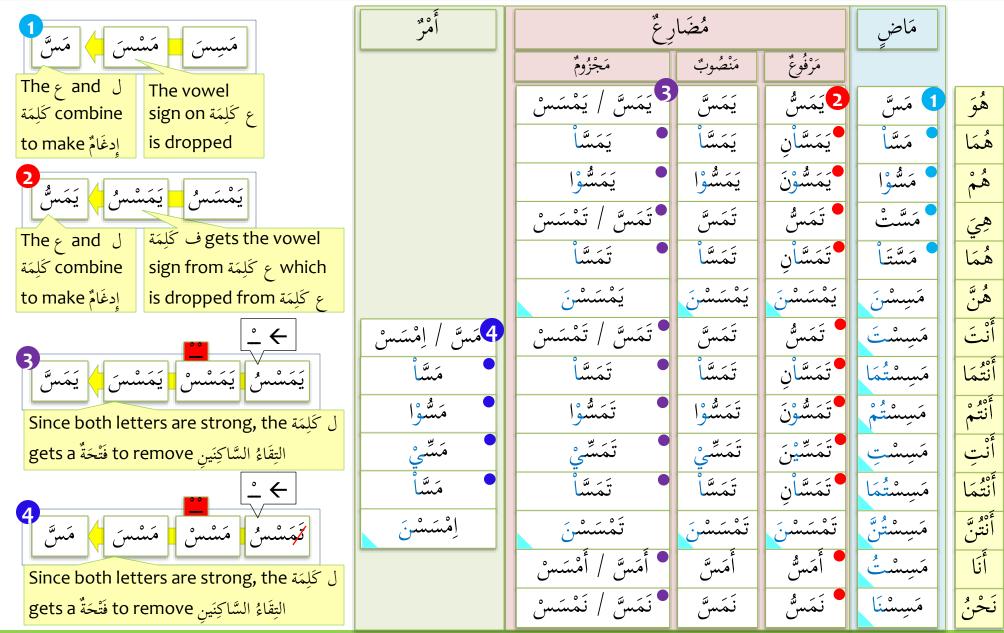
الأَفْعَالُ الخَمسَةُ				
مَجْزُومٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ		
*	Ø	じ		
يَدعُوَا	يَدعُوَا	يَدعُوانِ		
يَدعُوْا	يَدعُوْا	يَدعُوْنَ		
تكدعُوا	تَدعُوَا	تَدعُوانِ		
مَجْزُومٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ		
بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ	بِحَذْفِ النُّونِ	بِثُبُوتِ النُّونِ		
تَدعُوا	تَدعُوا	تَدعُوانِ		
تَدعُوْا	تَدعُوْا	تَدعُوْنَ		
تَدعِيْ	تَدعِيْ	تَدعِیْنَ		
تَدعُوا	تَدعُوا	تَدعُوانِ		
ప COMES ప GOES				

<u> </u>			
	لأَفعَالُ الأَربَعَ		
مَجْزُومٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ	العَلَامَةُ ا
الم يَد عُ	_ يَدعُو		
يَدغ	يَدعُوَ	يَدعُوْ	هُوَ
		CKET	هُمَا
5 IN YOUR POCKET			هُمْ
تَدعُ	تَدعُو	تَدعُوْ	,
	للحقو	الكعو	هِيَ
			هُمَا
			هُنّ
تَدعُ	تَدعُوَ	تَدعُوْ	أنت
مَجْزُومٌ	مَنْصُوبٌ	مَرْفُوعٌ	أُنتُمَا
بِحَذْفِ	بِالفَتحَةِ	ؠؚاڵۻۜٛؖٛؖ؞ٙ	اُنتُم
حَرفِ العِلَّةِ		المُقَدَّرَةِ	أنت
			أنتُمَا
			أُنْتُنَّ
أدعُ	أدعُوَ	أُدعُوْ	أنَا
نَدعُ	نَدعُو	نَدعُوْ	نَحْنُ

حَجَّ (حَجَجَ) يَحُجُّ (يَحْجُجُ) (بَاب نَصَرَ) - Ex: (بَاب نَصَرَ) عُثُ



مَسَّ (مَسِسَ) يَمَسُّ (يَمْسَسُ) (بَاب سَمِعَ) – Ex: مَسَّ (يَمْسَسُ



فِعْلٌ مُضَعَّفٌ Qur'anic References for

مَاضٍ

الحاقة

إِنِّي ظَنَنتُ أَنِّي مُلَاقٍ حِسَابِيَهُ ۞

Indeed, I was certain that I would be meeting my account." (69:20)

مَاضٍ

مَاضٍ

النساء

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَصَدُّوا عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ قَدْ ضَلُّوا ضَلَالًا

بَعِيدًا ﴿١٦٧

Indeed, those who disbelieve and avert [people] from the way of Allah have certainly gone far astray. (4:167)

أُمْر

النساء

فَإِن تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِن كُنتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِن كُنتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ... أَنْ

And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger, if you should believe in Allah and the Last Day ... (4:59)

مَاضِ

البقرة

... مَّسَّتْهُمُ الْبَأْسَاءُ وَالضَّرَّاءُ وَزُلْزِلُوا حَتَّىٰ يَقُولَ الرَّسُولُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ مَتَىٰ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ أَلَا إِنَّ نَصْرَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ ١

They were touched by poverty and hardship and were shaken until [even their] messenger and those who believed with him said, "When is the help of Allah?" Unquestionably, the help of Allah is near. (2:214)

مُضَارِعٌ مَنْصُوبٌ

البقرة

وَقَالُوا لَن تَمَسَّنَا النَّارُ إِلَّا أَيَّامًا مَّعْدُودَةً ... ٥

And they say, "Never will the Fire touch us, except for a few days." ... (2:80)

... وَلَا تَمَسُّوهَا بِسُوءٍ فَيَأْخُذَكُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ۞

... and do not touch her with harm, lest there seize you a painful punishment. (7:73)

قَالَتْ أَنَّى يَكُونُ لِي غُلَامٌ وَلَمْ يَمْسَسْنِي بَشَرٌ وَلَمْ أَكُ بَغِيًّا ١

She said, "How can I have a boy while no man has touched me and I have not been unchaste?" (19:20)